PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA;

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

No. 53,767—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
31st Apl.	PENINSULAR...	6294	MARMORA ...	10509
8th "	CALEDONIA ..	7558	.....	.....
8th May	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
14th "	PENINSULAR.	6294	HIMALAYA ...	6394
16th "	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	6284	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA ...	7951	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR...	6294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	6284	DONGOLA	8050

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. 1906
YARRA	4,955	Sellier	17th May "
NERA	5,576	Schmidtz	14th Jun. "
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Veron	28th May "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 35, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU	4709	K. Soyeda	27th April	9th May.
TOSA MARU	5323	"	11th May	20th May

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND SHANGHAI.

BOMBAY MARU	4625	.....	17th May	28th May.

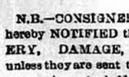
For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Building, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* REICHSTAG	2085	Kopplastetter	20th April.
SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	4th May.
* BUNDESRATH	2086	Ulrich	18th "
SOMALI	3855	Winkler	1st June.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1906.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C Q, care of "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 23 Apr.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues. 17 Apr.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA	1700	Thur. 19 Apr.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid. 20 Apr.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, 17th April calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 24th April, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 29th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.

11th April, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,124	1st May, 1906
IMPERATOR.	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipments at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Blaffer	4756	30th April 1906
* PERSIA	P. Cragletto	5894	7th May "
* † FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicic.	5834	9th June "
* † TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo.	5095	8th July "
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th " "
† NIPPON	P. Ivellich	6346	31st " "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single, and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
NIPPON	P. Ivellich	6,316	29th April, 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 51 Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3.69	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6134	8th June
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5105	23rd June
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	6091	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	17th August
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3369	29th "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	6124	22nd Sept.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5105	3rd October
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	6091	23rd "

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 300 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.

Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6 FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 13	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 13	46 14	69 13	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 4	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 14	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

GUILTY!

GUILT

Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY!

of neglect.

MINIMAX
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
AS SUPPLIED TO
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size,
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.

FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"RAM BRAND"

THE best genuine Russian KEROSINE imported direct from BATOUM in Cases and Tins.

Our Ram Brand is the Best Genuine Russian Kerosine Oil now available in India.

It is imported direct from Batoum and therefore not adulterated or mixed with low quality Mineral Oils, nor is it tinned and cased in Bombay.

Our Ram Brand Oil contains no heavy parts of Crude Oil and therefore having a low specific gravity, burns with brilliant light, does not emit smoke like inferior brands and does not change colour even if kept long. It is well known throughout the whole of the Far and Near East, and is exported largely to the Persian Gulf and the ports in Zanzibar, Mombassa, Chindi and other African ports. Our Oil is also used with great success for Oil Engines.

Those who try it once never use any other Brand.

Our Oil is the CHEAPEST and BEST.

Apply to:—

Messrs. A. I. MANTACHEFF AND CO., Whiteway Laidlaw Building, or their Godowns at Darukhana, BOMBAY. or their Sub-agent at KARACHI. or their Sub-agent at 336, Ravivar Peth, Poona City.

EASTER 1906.
MONGINI BROTHERS.

EASTER NOVELTIES
JUST ARRIVING

EASTER EGGS in fancy Basket from As. 8.
NESTS CONTAINING EASTER EGGS from As. 6.
TOY CARTS,
DUTCH SHOES,
BASKETS, etc., etc,
ALL CONTAINING EASTER EGGS.
EMPTY EGGS covered in Satin Re. 1 each.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS artistically decorated and filled with sweets, Rs. 2 per lb.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS,
25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.
Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"Imogen," Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.
WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED PROVISIONS in Tins and Bottles which is much valued as a First Course luxury the following:—

	Rs. a.
ANTIPASTO MARCONI (contg. Tunny Fish and Mushroom in Oil)... per Tin	1 0
ALICE FALSTAFF do. do. ..... per Tin	0 12
ONIONS in VINEGAR per Bottle 8 annas. Artichokes in oil.....per Bot.	1 0
PIMENTOS BOHEMES (contg. sweet Giardineira Chillies, assorted in Vinegar .....per Bot.	1 0
(GIARDINERIA) (mixed Pickles) .....per Bot.	0 8
MUSHROOMS in VINEGAR, per Bottle 14 annas. OLIVES FARCIES .....per Bot.	1 0
SARDINES SUD-AFRICA (contg. Tomato Sauce with Vegetables) ... per Tin	1 0
ALICE PICCANTI in TOMATO SAUCE ..... per large Tin	1 0
Do. do. ..... per small Tin	0 10
TONNO SPORT in Tins at Re. 1. ONIONS in Salt .....per Bot.	0 8
ALICE TARTUFATO in tins at Re. 1. Mushrooms in Oil in Bot.	1 0
FILETTI D'ALICE in Tins.....	0 12

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that we have from THIS DATE admitted Mr. GEORGE ASHBY as a PARTNER in THIS FIRM.

NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS.

Bombay, 17th April, 1906.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers a REWARD to any person who will give the present whereabouts of JOHN ROBERT HENRY WYLIE believed to be an officer on board ship "Kashmir" owned by HAJI KASIM of Bombay, Mr. Wylie left Bombay on the 10th February, 1898, and has not been heard of ever since.

H. H. HOSAIN,
Bar.-at-Law.

2, Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

ASSISTANT CONTROLLER OF STORES.

THE Agent, East Indian Railway, is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS by letter only from duly qualified candidates for the APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT CONTROLLER of STORES. Candidates must have received a good general education followed by a professional training as Mechanical Engineers in some large Locomotive, or Carriage & Wagon Factory, preferably those of an English Railway Company, and preference will be given to one who has had subsequently a considerable experience in the special business of the ordering, keeping and issue of railway stores.

Age not more than 35 years.

Salary Rupees 650 to 750 per calendar month with prospect of further promotion to a really suitable man.

The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Letters of application, accompanied by a brief record in chronological order of the candidate's career, with dates, together with copies (not originals) of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned.

J. DOUGLAS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 9th April, 1906.

THE PEOPLE'S BANKING AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, LTD.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY.

Punjab and N.-W.F. Province.—
BANNU
DERA GHAZI KHAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
GUJRANWALLA
GUJRAT
HAFIZABAD
HUSHIARPORE
JAMMOO
JALLANDAR CITY
JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
UMBALLA

United Province of Agra and Oudh.—
MEERUT
SAHARANPORE

Sind.—
HYDERABAD
KARACHI
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR

Biluchistan.—
QUETTA

AUTHORIZED & SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 5,00,000
RESERVE FUND. ... ... Rs. 17,000
WORKING FUNDS Rs.42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p.a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

GOVT. SECURITIES, STOCKS and shares purchased and sold and also received for safe custody: Interest and Dividends Collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYASAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Connaught Mills Company Limited will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 17th day of April, 1906, at 5 P. M. (Standard Time) for the PURPOSE of passing the following or such modified resolution as the meeting may deem expedient as a special resolution:

1. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) The following article shall be inserted after article (7) namely (7a):—"The Company may from time to time by Special Resolution reduce its capital by paying off capital or cancelling capital which has been lost or is unavailable by assets or reducing the liability on the shares or cancelling unissued shares or otherwise as may seem expedient.

By Order of the Board,
[GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 4th April.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
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No slipping off the Nose.

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BOMBAY AND POONA

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principle Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND..	„	10,330,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....	„	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe,
Lyons,	Hongkong,	Mukden,	Osaka,
New York,	Tientsin	Taiyen,	Tokyo,
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CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg,	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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J. H. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

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BOMBAY AGENCY

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Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0	8
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0	6
ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.		
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0	8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee ...	1	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope ...	2	0
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	6
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0	3
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T....	0	8
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty ...	0	4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu ...	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee ...	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius ...	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye ...	0	12
How to Invest Money, by E. R Gabbott ...	0	3
Home Hygiene in Gujarathi, by D. H. Mehta	0	3

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 25 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, as Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 3.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages dressed by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

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ACORIDINE,

AN infallible indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait till to-morrow;; send for a bottle now
ITS effects will surprise you ; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.
Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.—April 17.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

For dismissal under rule 105.

181/06—Little and Co—Runs ordas Vithuldas vs Goverdhun das Runcordas—Wala G and Co

For Consent Decree

634/04—Tabji D and Co—Jeramdas Gunesbdas and others vs Ramchundra Gopinath and others Malva H M and R

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Short Causes

885-05—Matabhai J and M—Purmanundas Tribhowandas and others vs Abdu kadur Matomod Aly and others—Crawford B and Co

114-06—Thakurdas and Co—Rahim Vallimahomed vs G G Craig

119/06—Thakurdas and Co—Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Nasservanji Behramji Mistry

125-06—Tyabji and Co—Rao Saheb Sunderlal Dewkinand and others vs Bukhta Mugutrai and others

139-06—In person—Dhulakupa and another vs Gulam-mahomed Dawood and others

1 9-06—Dikshit D and S—Hari Sitaram Dikshit and others vs Mahomedally Abdulhoosain and others

152-06—Tyabji D and Co—Rao Sahib Sunderlal Dewkinandas and others vs Raghuirbai Salegram and another—K J Billimoria

167 06—Bicknell M and B—Lalji Ninsey Dadha vs Keshowji Punya and others—Wadia G and Co

178-06—Payne and Co—Haji Ismail Allana vs Abdul Rahman Ahmed Sulleman

1 1-06—Tyabji D and Co—Keshowlal Devaram and others vs Devilal Ramchundra

192-06—Matabhai J and M—Mungaldas Devidas vs Rundas chordas Chunilal and others

201-06—Khund S and L—Runchordas Tribhowandas vs Chaturbhoj Gordhan—Wadia G and Co

210-06—Khund S and Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs Jamsetji Dorabji Pewalla and others—Bicknell M and R

11 -06—Payne and Co—Farvji Cawasji Cavarana vs C Moquitta—Mirza and M

For directions as to the mode in which Commission is to be executed.

492-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Valeh Tojer is Auth r David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

661-05—Khunderao S and L—Janardhan Bhasker vs Raoji Vinayek Jogenath Shankereut—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

117-06—Crawford B and Co—Rose Goldspink vs Charles Goldspink.

911-05—Molla and M—Abdula bin Omer Bajunied vs Motilal Dalsukh and Co—M B Chothia

572-05—Khund S and L—Ramrao Narayen and another vs Rao Saheb Narayen Rushonath and others—G and M M M J and G and B and S.

864-05—Payne and Co—Mariumbai vs Ebrahim Abdulla and others—Madhavji and K.

611 05—Madhavji and K—Valabhdas Premji vs Hansraj Purmanand—Thakurdas Co.

7 6-06—Dikshit D and S—Dwarkabai widow and another vs Raghota Vitta.

7 8-06—S B Noble—Somoolal widow vs Rawji Antone Nakive Jamsetji and R

882-05—Tyabji D and Co—Alli Mahomed Manji Nojhu vs Bai Dibhai widow—Thakurdas and Co.

122105—Tyabji D and Co—Jeramdas Gunesbdas and others vs Gungabissow Gulabchand and others—M and K. N and C. and Pe yre and Co

670-05—M B Chothia—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Pandu Rowshia Gowand and others—S B and N and J and S

671-05—M B Chothia—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Ladkubai and others—S B and N and J and S

672105—M B Chotia—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Samwar Sukat Gawand and others—J and S and S B and N

673 05—M B Chothia—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Samwar Sukut Gswand and others—J and S and S B and N

Reference

E F Nicholson for Government in the matter of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 case in the matter of Government and Khunderao Gopinath and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE SCOTT.

For Judgment

503 03—Payne and Co—The Administrator-General of Bombay vs Haji Yusuf Haji Ayub and others—Tyabji D and Co—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

495-04—Dikshit D—and S Keshav Luxmon vs Bhagirathibai widow—Daphtary F and D

302/99—Bicknell M and R Baboonal Homandral and another vs The Ripon Manufacturing Co Limited—Daphtary F and D

727-05—Edgelow G and W—Mahomedally Kaderbhoy and others vs Tyabaly Ahmedjee and another—Jenangir and S

22-05—Payne and Co—Bapoolal Lallobhai vs Dayaram Hurjiwan and others—Bhaishunker K and J

2-05—Little and Co—Nanhubai and others vs Jumnabai widow—Mulji and D

360-04—Mulla and M—Gokibai widow vs Khatas Morarji and others—Bhaishunker K and G

800-04—Thakurdas and Co—Abdool Hoosein—Noorbhoy vs Abdulally Mahomedally and another—Little and Co

179 05—In person Matubai widow vs Curson Umersey

R 0-04—Unwalla and P—Cassum alias Bachoo Abdul Sattar and another vs Seedick Haji Mahomed Sullaman and others—Payne and Co

218-05—Wadia G and Co—Banubai widow and another vs Jehangir Shapurjee Pastagia and another—Edgelow

815-05—Wadia G and Co—Blanche John M Lecce vs Richard John M Lecce—Sorabji and J

(Before the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

871 04—Madhavji and K—Vishram Yeswant vs The New York Life Insurance—Little and Co

153 04—Hiralal and Moosa Jacoob vs Manilal Jitral—Bhaishunker K and G

685-05—Pirjee and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs the Patnership firm of Noormahomed and others Thakurdass and Co.

173-00—Edgelow G and W—Mahomedi Begaum and others vs Shaik Salam bin Shaik Abdulla—Captain and V

101 03—Unwala and P—Damodhar Badona Mantri vs Jamnabai alias Javerbai widow—Madhawjee and K

476 05—Kanga and P—Pestonji e Snapnjee Nalavala vs Namdas alias Ramchandra Kesoo Patel Maganlal J and G

712 05—Daptary F and D—Isabhai Bakubhai vs Amtullaboo widow and others—J P Custur

6-05—Wadia G and Co—Nawab Mooamed Kamalkhan vs Edward G Gabral—Payne and Co

874-04—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohandas Jaikisondas vs Purmandas Vithaldas and others—Tyabji D and Co.

Mulla M R and K Huttenbhai vs Dhanjisha Ardeser Boitan and others—Jeha gir and G and Pestonji R and K.

199-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhundara and others—Mulla and M—In person.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

A proximate return of traffic for week ended 17th March 1906 on 141·74 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	5,000	15,000	.....	20,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	106	.....	142
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	49,008	2,93,715	755	3,43,568
Total for 11 weeks	54,008	3,07,715	755	3,63,568
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,079	22,154	84	28,987
For mile of Ry. do.	43	162	.....	205
Total to corresponding date do.	55,702	2,60,317	1,525	3,17,544
Decrease for the week				Rs. 8,987
Increase to date				,, 45,024

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Coromandel, 2783 tons, Captain G C Holloway, arrived in harbour yesterday from Nambo, with 620 pilgrims.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2861 tons, Captain J M Thomson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE steamer Orsolo, 2724 tons, Captain S Stefano, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, 20th March, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Porc Bunder and Cutch, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Bulimba, 1607 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 5 cases opium and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3488 tons, Captain J G Bowman, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with the same bottom and general cargo and a number of deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 985 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J Benton, Mr and Mrs B Overding, Messrs G C and L Perkin, Mrs Sethna and child, Mr Murphy, Mr M R Abdulakhan Mr Surat Singh and a number of deck.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Coromandel s	Holloway	Nambo, Apr 1
	Lama s	Cutbush s	Karachi, Apr 14
	Bulimba s	Watkeys	Busreh, Apr 3
	Orsolo s	Stefano	Venice, Mar 20

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Nairung s	Thomson	Calcutta, &c
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c

The steamer Okara, Bowman, for Persian Gulf, &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf
,, Castello, for Hull

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Names.	From
12	Bharata	A J Windebank	Rangoon
	City of Glasgow	J Campbell	Liverpool
	Elora	R H Henderson	Mauritius
	Gregory Apcap	J G Gilfert	Hongkong
	Lord Kelvin	J T Beckerlegge	Colombo
	Okhla	H McClelland	Bombay
	Venetia	J Jones	Hongkong
13	Khedoung	H E Stevens	Rangoon
	Clan Lamont	W Elliott	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

13	Shahjehan	J P Tomi	Chittagong
	Kitchattan	W Higgins	Bombay
	Felwell	J G Saville	Madras
	Tannenfels	W Luhde	Hburg B'mea
	Pallana	A S Houstoun	Rangoon
14	Clan Macneil	W H Oliver	London
	Flamingo	J Mackintosh	Mandapam
	Zillah	F J Bartlett	Bombay
	Kun Sang	E J Buller	Hongkong
	Civilian	O Williams	London
	City of Benar s	W Greenhorn	London
	Nurani	W S Corran	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	From
7	Bucer s	New York
10	Shatwell	London
14	Gisela	Trieste

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Trieste, left Aden on the evening of the 14th instant and is due here on the 20th in tabt at daybreak.

DAILY EXPORTS, APRIL 16.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colabas—630 bales cotton 4000 cwt cast rec'd and 6026 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Maria Valerie s—40) bales cotton J A Begbie & Co.

FOR GARSTON.

Hillcrag s—4950 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HONGKONG

Ischia s—112 cwt olibanum A Chagla and Co.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" April 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Hare has assumed charge of the Office of Lieut-Govr of Bengal

The services of Capt L B Scott MB IMS are placed temply at the disposal of the Govt of Eastern Bengal and Assam

The services of Capt N S Wells MB IMS are placed temply at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment in the Jail Dept

Mr W C Graham Bar-at-Law is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office.

Mr H Holmwood ICS took his seat as an Offg Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 30th March

The services of Capt E E Wilford 30th Lancers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma military police

The Revd C W Darling a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Nagpur) Ecclesiastical Establishment is promoted to be a Senior Chaplain with effect from the 16th February

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr O C Lees Supdg Engr 2nd Class Bengal is transferred temporarily to Burma and is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr during the absence of Mr H W Lanbrook, Chief Engr and Secy to the Govt of Burma in the P W Dept on privilege leave

Mr J H Pargiter Supdg Engr 1st Class Punjab is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr during the absence on leave of Mr R G Kennedy Chief Engr and Secy to the Govt of Punjab in the Irrigation Branch with effect from the 29th March and until further orders

Mr J W Meares Electrical Advisor to the Govt of India is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 1 year and 3 months with effect from the 15th April or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr W H Michael as Consul-Genl for the United States of America at Calcutta has been confirmed by the Govt.

The appointment of Mr M Krauss as Consul for Germany at Ayah is provisionally recognised.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Charl Ros ekranz as Ag Consul for Germany at Rangoon during the absence of Mr Schoenhoist

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr J A Padday as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Moulmein

Major S F Bayley a Pol Agent of the 4th (offg 2nd) class is posted as Pol Agent in Bhopal

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	4	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	31	23	61
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	28	28	48
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	10	8	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	44	34	77
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	17	12	16
G Mahim and Worli	15	12	27
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	25
Total	149	137	284
Total plague deaths to date	210,703	235	503
Same date last year	171	142	263

Captain Pritchard, 77th Moplahs, is appointed Recruiting Staff Officer at Madras for Hindus and Christians and in exchange has been approved between Captain Hull, 13th Hussars, and Captain Clinch, Army Service Corps.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying see Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 14.

SILVER—		
Spot in London	29 7-8	= unchanged
2 months hence	29 3-8	= do
Spot in New York	64 5 8	= + 1 8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 10 1-2	= — 1
Berlin		=
New York Demand	4 84 7-8	= — 1-8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 3-4 pr ct	= — 1-2
7 day market loans	2 1-4 do	= — 1-4

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £500,000 for North America.

Markets closed for Easter holidays.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	200	190	...	Ready.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms	205	195	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	204	194	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	218	212	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	214	208	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	216	210	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	213	...	...	
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	218	212	...	do.
Karanja do. (M.-G.)				
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	223	217	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	230	224	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	273	263	205	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	225	219	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	215	208	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	233	226	b.	May
Westerns	240			do.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours, ending at 6 p. m. on Saturday, 14th April 1906 :—

Cotton	16,330 bales.
Wheat	6,864 qrtls.
Linseed	7,746 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	15,429 do
Gingellyseed	325 do
Poppyseed	1,474 do
Groundnut	404 do
Castorseed	3,275 do
Rice	2,855 do
Myraballams	5,573 do
Cottonseed	19,852 do
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	4,542 do
Joowar	1,054 do
Maize	nil

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1905-1906 :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
GOLD.			
In the month of Feb. 1906—			
Weight in ounces	144,719	125,936	19,283
Value in rupees	23,93,445	7,26,311	16,68,134
To the end of the month of Feb 1906—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	2,208 493	2,231,440	22,947
Value in rupees	13,56,50,034	12,95,24,170	60,25,914
SILVER.			
In the month of Feb.—	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
Weight in ounces	13,838,706	187 449	13,711,257
Value in rupees	2,72,02,832	4,48,479	2,67,54,283
To the end of the month of Feb, 1906 —			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	68,977,747	3,229,811	64,748,136
Value in rupees	13,03,81,871	1,10,00,789	11,93,81,082
TOTAL.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of Feb, 1906—			
Weight in ounces			
Value in rupees	3,50,98,307	77,31,790	2,83,73,517
To the end of the month of Feb,			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces			
Value in rupees	26,65,34,955	14,07,24,939	12,60,09,996

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1905-1906.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard). In the month of Feb. 1906. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	14,46,980	11,20,829	25,67,809
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British rupees	....	1,30,074	1,30,074
4 Bullion received for Government coinage	62,72,232	1,84,47,725	2,47,19,957
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces	.....	.....	.....
	Tolas Rupee Standard. To end of the month of Nov. 1905 Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1,35,28,698	1,15,91,180	2,50,79,878
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British rupees	18	6,55,058	6,55,076
4 Bullion received for Government coinage	3,55,83,228	9 7,38,77,068	10,94,60 357
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces	.....	2 02,454	2,02,551
	Coins c and Examined. In the month of Feb. 1906. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees	89,00,688	2,3 0,10,023	3,19,10,041
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins value in rupees	7,81,009	.....	7,81,009
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
	To the end of the month of Feb. 1906. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees	5,73,00,2.8	9,87,8 3,216	15,60,19,444
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	37,04,922	.....	37,04,922
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)	.....	4,97,639	4,97,639

British Rupees made over to Native States during the month :—

At Calcutta	Rs.	Nil.
At Bombay		35,027
Total		Rs. 1,85,027

"OBJETS D'ART."

THE woman should be the most important object in the room, and the room should be arranged to lead up to her writes the "Tribune" expert on drawing room decoration. Think, O ladies think of the distracting influence of those myriad photographs plastering the piano and the mantlepiece, and stuck on ledges round the wall. Think of those little tables crowded with silver and brick-a-brac, the "cosy corners draped, festooned, and crammed with ornaments, the countless cushions each embroidered in lace-work and ribbon-work and chiffon-work! Not one of those objets d'art can be appreciated for itself in such higgledy-piggledy arrangement, so that the profusion spoils even that end; and how frightfully does all that fidgety collection distract the spectators eye and mind from your (let us be tactful) charming personality! No, my dear (if you will allow me the familiarity), ruthlessly remove the photographs and silver and all the bosh-potch with which you have filled up bare corners, and keep only those things which you really love around you, those things which serve as a becoming index to your mind. Keep a firm regard for simplicity, and realize the value of occasional empty spaces, against which your figure shall be the fittest decoration; make your surroundings harmonious with your personality, and there will be mental refreshment in visiting the plainest of Hebes whose room reflects and frames her soul. As I write a certain room comes to my mind, a room in old Grays Inn, against whose windows great trees brushed tenderly, so restful and so beautiful was its decoration, so fraught with intimate personal association each thing it held. No one admired its owner quite in the same way until they had seen her in that room, such subtle influence hath environment.

THE SINCERITY OF BEAUTY.

But when the millennium comes and rooms are fashioned so as to suit their mistresses individualities, when ladies think before they buy, and choose for their household only those objects which are beautiful and durable, taking pride and interest even in the pots and pans which glow upon the kitchen wall, then surely the day of the Hitchcock and pseudo-art decorator will come to a sure end. The Academy story-picture, or the pouting-lipped, carmine-checked Mothers Pet "A Kiss for Ma," will disappear; the eye will become trained to look for truth and sincerity as essential, and the false unreal prettiness of sentiment will offend the senses as much as a pretentious lie, and the complexity of woman's temperament will find expression in more subtle forms than in the purchase of things that are not what they seem. The joy of buying a little brooch for one-and-three which look quite as good as that at fifteen-and-six, though, of course, it's not real and won't wear will be eclipsed by the pride of possessing a little brooch which, though simple, has been made with care and love, to the utmost possible perfection—a little brooch whose like no one in the world possesses, which has come from an artists fancy and which holds some personal thought, the little heart surmounted by a crown, the star which lies deep in the flower center.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—April 9, at Vellore, the wife of Sergeant A F Baker, Unattached List, P W D, of a daughter.

FARQUHAR—April 4, at Gloseburn, Simla, the wife of Charles Farquhar, Punjab Police, of a son.

GOFF—April 10, at Moga, Punjab, the wife of James Birney Goff, Permanent Way Inspector, Southern Punjab Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MAUDE—SIMMIE—April 8, at St Luke's Church, Abbottabad, by the Rev G Campbell Bell, Sergeant H Maude, C M S C, to Margaret Kennedy Simmie.

DEATHS.

BOWER—April 12, at Cochin, after a very short illness Alice Elizbeth, the dearly loved wife of E H M Bower, Superintendent of Sea Customs, Cochin, and the darling daughter of Jane Evangeline Williams, Lady Doctor, Cochin State.

HESTERLOW—At Leo Lodge, Roysettiah, Madras, Captain J N Hesterlow, I S M D, retired, aged 58 years.

SMITH—April 13, at 1/29, Mount Road, Madras, the residence of Mr W Dan Smith, of small-pox, Ellen Emily (Hunter), of Regent Street, Regent Park, London, and Berkshire, the beloved wife of Mr Claude Heiram St Aubyn Smith, of 23, Mount Road.

"Unless we have proteid we die."—Gamgee.

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Is certified by the "Lancet" to contain 93 per cent. Proteid. From the Purest fresh English Milk. It is the most nourishing substance known, is free from starch or sugar, and is easily digested producing great sustaining power. It contains more Nitrogen than any other food stuff known

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	Rs. a.
PROTUMEN ½ lb. packet	0 12 each.
PROTUMEN 1 ,, ,,	1 4 ,,
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PROTUMEN Arrowroot	0 14 ,,
PROTUMEN do.	1 8 ,,
PROTUMEN Chocolate Cakes	0 8 ,,

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Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed : What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricksters in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water 6-7m., 7-28s. Low water, 0-42m., 0-22s.

High Court re-opens after Easter holidays.

Connaught Mills Company, 1 Forbes Street, 5 p. m.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Cathedral Boys' School, 6 p. m.

Mr. Jivanji Modi's Lecture on "Mount Vesuvius," F. C. Hall, 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes per s. s. Ville de la Ciotat will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 10 a.m. on Thursday the 19th instant. Letters, &c. for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

MR. JIVANJI MODI'S LECTURE.—The seventh lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-30 p.m. Indian Standard Time, to-day by Shamsul Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A. The topic selected for the evening is "Mount Vesuvius—My visit to that mountain in 1899."—The lecture will be illustrated with maps diagrams, pictures, etc, and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

March	Le Petit Soldat ..... G Bentley
Trio	Clarionet
Solo	Buondelmonte ..... Pacini
Selection	Mr Popple (of Ippleton) ..... P A Rebora
Valse	Kuss ..... Strauss
Fantasia	Algeon ..... Thomas
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest ..... Pryor

ALLEGED THEFT BY A POSTAL CLERK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department conducted the case in which Pandurang Waman, a Joint Head Clerk in the Registration Department was alleged to have committed theft of a registered letter containing notes, etc., of the aggregate value of Rs. 120. The registered letter bore No. 477 and was despatched from Ahmedabad by one Theophilus Noronha to Camillo Clements at Goa. The letter in question reached the General Post Office, where it was subsequently missed. Superintendent Sloane said that after he had made further inquiry the facts brought to light showed that Pandurang Waman was not the real offender, but one Narayen Raghunath Patki, a clerk in the Registration Office. He further stated that Patki had made a confession of his guilt to the Presidency Post Master. Pandurang Waman, who was on bail for Rs. 500 and one surety, was accordingly discharged. The Magistrate remarked that had he refused bail an innocent man would have been in jail for nothing. The case against Patki stands adjourned.

ABKARI PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W.S. Dacsup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspectors A. McMullen and T. D. Ghandy, of the Abkari Department, charged Abbasali Hajimahomed, a Mogul merchant with importing and possessing 17 1-2 tolas of Persian opium. Inspector Canty prosecuted. It appeared that on information from Mahomed Hoosain, Assistant Opium Inspector, the Abkari Inspector with Mr. Canty and a "punch" searched the rooms of the accused on Imamwada Road, and opium worth Rs. 85 was found from one of his boxes. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He said he had brought the opium for his consumption from Persia. He was a new arrival to this city and was ignorant of law. His Worship in disposing of the case remarked that the importation of Persian opium was strictly prohibited, and offences of that kind should be met with deterrent punishment. He sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, with the alternative of further one month's hard labour.

The search of the rooms of the accused also revealed one and one-third tolas of Persian opium concealed in a tin box, but belonging to another aged Mogul named Mirza Alli Akbar. He was also put up before the same Magistrate on a charge of being in possession of that quantity of opium found from his box. He also pleaded guilty to the charge, saying he was using Persian opium as an application to his eyes which were ailing. He was also convicted and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 30, in default to undergo one week's simple imprisonment.

SPRING! THE SWEET SPRING!

Chaucer, that good old soul from whose beginning
The common text-books say our poets start
(Though deeper heads, to Anglo-Saxons pinning
Their faith, would hold he learnt from those his arts);
At any rate, the said melodious party,
When he had made his mind up for to sing,
Whether of lady fair or yeoman hearty,
Could not forbear to tip a stave to spring.
And from that time on poets consequently
Have felt constrained to follow in his line,
And, though perhaps it might be hinted gently
The subject's trite, 'twere useless to repine.
The cuckoo and the lark, the youthful mutton.
That in due time will masquerade as lamb,
The bard must pipe, if he be worth a button,
Or, Anglo-Iodice, misconstrued "dam."
And though your exiled poet's memories
Of cuckoo, lark and lamb are growing faint,
And that the climate past a doubt a steamer is
Of the poetic trickle, yet to paint
As best he may, his Indian spring sensations
He'll make an effort, trusting the effect
May still enhance the gaiety of nations
To see poor thoughts in fancy's garments decked.
So to begin: the droughts of March are over
My plan is each days drought with droughts to pierce);
Living in April, though, is not all clover.
What with the dust and with the sun as fierce
As ever furnace thoughtfully provided
By Babylonian king and hotter fanned
To warm those chilly souls, who had decided
To treat with scorn his most expensive band.
In fact, though soon's the season of the mango
(That fruit for which the Western palate pines)
One finds of its joys, too a little can go,
A longish way, when, frankly, as one dines,
The lightest meal unconscionably heats one,
Or, if obliged to venture out of door,
With fragrant scents no cooling Zephyr greet one,
But perfumed from bazaars Sirocco's roar.
Each day Brain fever in more wild chromatic
Whistles the bird, each day a browner hue
My garden gets, I cannot grow ecstatic
In such surroundings do you think, could you?
And, as I write, my fevered brow is dripping,
Though round it is no studious towel bound,
And from my fingers moist the pen is slipping—
Ough, there it goes! Look, what a splodge! Confound!
For favours such as these we are indebted
To thee, O Spring! What blame, if thanks be small!
Hullo! What's this? By Jove, my leave's gazetted.
Come now, you know, that's not half bad at all.
Ah Spring, this year at least methinks thou wearest
A welcome face, for ere thou'rt passed I'll view
Of India's beauties reckoned far the fairest.
And rightly so, Bombay behind the screw.
—J. A. H. in the "Pioneer."

THE Annual General Meeting of the Alexandra Native Girls English Institution, will be held in the Albert Hall of the Institution on Thursday the 19th April at 5-15 p. m., to pass the Audited Account and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

TAKE UP YOUR PEN

and write to us for patterns of Pure Wool Material, stating what you require, and we will forward same per return post.

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WATCHES should be inspected before deciding elsewhere.
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A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.
SURGERY SUPERSEDED

HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Perineum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils in the selection Rs. 12-8-0 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 5-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. GASTRITY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable, they are surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other intimate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. LEPROSY, Black and White and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 10. DIABETES, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 20 days, Rs 5-8.
BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, blocough are safely relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 20 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood of any discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.
N. B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my treatment. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Opposite Byculla Bridge near Tram Terminus, Mudvanis Building, Grant Road, Bombay.

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VISITORS should kindly note that we are not running large cars to seat 9 persons and for all classes of people to sit in, but Luxurious, Small 3 Passenger Cars. Also we do not induce you to book seats at low and absurd rates and charge you Re. 1 for each 10 lbs luggage, nor do we increase our rates in June for the Down journey.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1906.

MOUNTED INFANTRY IN TIBET.

MILITARY men, the advocates of Mounted Infantry in particular, will welcome the record of their recent services which Brevet-Major W. J. Ottley, of the 34th Sikh Pioneers, offers in the shape of a handsome volume, through Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co., entitled "With Mounted Infantry in Tibet." The work is dedicated to the 23rd and 32nd Sikh Pioneers and 8th Gurkha Rifles "in a spirit of gratefulness for the selection and choice of the non-commissioned officers and men detailed from each regiment for service with Mounted Infantry in Tibet." In his preface Major Ottley explains that his volume commemorates the first occasion on which Native Mounted Infantry were employed on active service on or beyond the Indian Frontier in Asia. The 32nd Sikh Pioneers, the senior regiment which supplied men, was raised during the Mutiny and was employed at Delhi in fortifying and defending the British Camps at that memorable siege. A detachment carried and laid the powder-bags to blow in the Kashmir Gate, which led to the fall of the city, but the whole of the detachment—nineteen in number—were either killed or wounded. The 23rd Sikh Pioneers were raised immediately after the Mutiny and, since then, both these regiments have been employed on every kind of military duty—as pioneers, engineers, infantry, gunners—and now they have added to their long list of experiences one more branch of the service and proved themselves as good mounted infantrymen as they are pioneers. Furthermore, it is said that the Gurkha, of whom it was believed that he would never become a success in the mounted branches of the service, owing to his short stature and round legs, left nothing to be desired in his proficiency as an equestrian. The fact that several Gurkhas rode in the Lhasa races and won, is quoted as proof that, with training, they can become as good riders and mounted infantrymen as they are hardy and gallant foot-soldiers. These are the men from whose ranks the Native Mounted Infantry employed in the Tibet expedition were drawn. It seems that ever since the introduction of Mounted Infantry in the Indian Army it was a sore point with the three Sikh Pioneer Regiments that the regulations did not permit them to send some of their British Officers and men to be trained at the Mounted Infantry schools like other Native Infantry Regiments. They got their chance, however, and made the most of it as Major Ottley shows.

To General Sir J. Macdonald is due the credit of having furnished that opportunity. He wanted Mounted Infantry on the spot when he advanced into the Chumbi Valley, but as he had then only three regiments in the Tibet Mission Force—the three regiments to whom the volume is dedicated—he made up his mind to form some mounted infantry out of those three regiments, whether the men were trained or not. Alas for the training! exclaims Major Ottley. Sepoys soon forget unless kept constantly in practice and the men of the Gurkhas who had been trained a year before had forgotten. But they and the Pioneers were soon sufficiently well up in their duties to render good account of themselves. Saddles and bridles were supplied first. Then the men were chosen. Meantime, he says, they were kept in the dark as to what the Mounted Infantry were to be mounted on. Every sort of animal was suggested and, at last, some wag declared that he had solved the question for good and all: The Mounted Infantry were to be mounted on yaks, thousands of which were being collected on the Nepal-Sikkim Frontier to launch the Tibet Mission and Force into the forbidden land. The author of the suggestion gravely added that sixty selected yaks were being sent up to Gnatong by double marches, but as they did not arrive on the date given by the humourist thay were alleged to have died of heat when crossing the Teesta Valley in Sikkim; for although the country was fully seven thousand feet above the sea yet it was too hot for a yak. Major Ottley tells us of the extraordinary puzzle the saddles and bridles proved to the Pioneers when first served out. After they had been set right they began to try them on gun mules, receiving many well directed kicks during the process. But the Sikhs took them manfully and only retaliated in terms of endearment, calling the mules their very own brothers. Without any preliminary riding drill the men were ordered into the saddle. On the word "mount," most made a mess of it; some got in the saddle wrong side front, girths being too long to fasten properly twisted round under the mule and the mules kicked. In addition to a variety of contretemps, the mules herded together like sheep, pushing and shoving against one another in seemingly aimless manner until they got rid of their loads and often their saddles. The sepoys had not bargained for this manœuvre and several dropped to mother earth. Other mules being of an enterprising spirit took charge of their riders and galloped off wildly till mule and rider alike ended up with a graceful header into a snow-drift.

By the time ponies took the place of mules the men had been shaken down into their saddles. There was much that was amusing in the equipment of these mounted infantrymen, but there was also much that was very unbusinesslike and the officers who supplied the saddlery of battery horses for ponies of twelve to thirteen hands cannot be permitted any share of credit for the success which attended the venture. The presence of an experienced officer in command of the Mounted Infantry prevented a fiasco at the very outset, a fiasco which might have proved most expensive. Efficient officers and keen men saved the situation, but the record of the manner in which they were sent out does not speak very highly of our preparedness for any emergency, such as is our boast. The hastily found mounted infantry, however, contrived to do splendid reconnaissance work. The best training school, says Major Onley, was the experience which they underwent at the junction of the Gyantse river and the Zamtung gorge stream. Troops were unable to cross the bridge owing to the fire of the enemy, who were particularly exasperated and were firing jingals as fast as they could and had the range accurately. A path through a wood gave good cover and the Mounted Infantry galloped in through this one by one with fifty yards between the men. During two months' daily firing from the jong at the Mounted Infantry neither man nor pony was hit, notwithstanding the bullets which fell round them and cut down branches from trees and sometimes hit the ground in front of a pony and threw up a lot of dust making the pony shy and the man sit all the tighter. It made horsemen of them and they knew it, for, as was observed by one of the Mounted Infantrymen, "if bullets had been fired at them when they were learning to ride, they would all have passed out of the riding-school in three days."

UTOPIA ON THE RAND.

SOME interesting remarks have come from the Medical Officer at Johannesburg which will not be received with pleasure by those whose success has depended on describing the condition of the Chinese on the Rand as something worse than life in a pig-stye. The "compound" system in Kimberley is totally different from that in the Transvaal where the coolies can roam anywhere about the mining estates which vary in size from one to about nine miles square, which they can leave on obtaining a pass. It is somewhat startling to learn that the manner in which the coolies are treated bears very favourable comparison with their native conditions in that they are not only paid better, fed better, and housed better, but that their conditions, physically, socially and intellectually are superior on the Rand to in any of the mines or mills in China, where unskilled labour is employed. According to the Johannesburg Medical Officer who worked at the request of the Mayor and inspected seven mines without giving any notice of his intention, "the Chinese are housed in substantial buildings, constucted as regards lighting, heating, ventilation, flooring, and air-space, in strict accordance with the recommendations of the Transvaal Medical Society; the rooms are clean, comfortable, and in some cases, notably at the Jumpers Deep, quite gay in appearance. The atmosphere of the rooms, even with the full complement of boys present, is, in my experience, invariably free from the "muggy" smell so generally noticeable in lodging-houses and barrack-rooms in England." An ample sufficiency of baths with hot and cold water laid on is provided. In addition, three of the mines have a very fine dining room, with a corresponding greater 'cleanliness' in the living rooms. At every compound there is a large kitchen fitted with steam-heated cooking pots. The report continues—"Having had over ten years' intimate official experience of the housing of the labouring classes in England, a Medical Officer of Health for the County of Shropshire and the County Borough of Stockport, and Assistant Medical Officer of Health for East Kent, I beg in conclusion, to state that, in my judgment, the conditions under which the Chinese live in the 'compounds' within the Municipality of Johannesburg are, without any manner of doubt, very much superior as regards housing, food, and payment, to those which the unskilled labourer can command in either the manufacturing or rural districts of England, and also to those which are often considered good enough for our own soldiers." It almost causes one to regret that slavery has been abolished if these are the conditions under which a "slave" lives. That was a party cry which has been repudiated, but it is just as well to show the nature and methods of those to whom the safety and honour of the nation has been entrusted.

A COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

IT is not necessary to look far back to see why the Lord Chancellor has decided to bring forward the Criminal Appeal Bill. Foremost of all cases in which such a court was necessary was the Beck case, but there were, and must continue to be, many cases of faulty justice. The Bill proposes to give a person convicted on indictment of a criminal offence an unrestricted right of appeal on all points, and it affects all convictions in ordinary criminal cases tried at assizes or quarter sessions. At present, a prisoner can appeal in these cases, only on a point of law reserved by the judge, and the judge has a discretion whether to reserve a point or not. The appeal given by the Bill is free from any restriction and will lie on a point of law, on the facts, or as to the sentence where the sentence is in the discretion of the judge. The court as proposed will consist of at least three Judges of the High Court. A permanent Court of Criminal Appeal with the powers of the Court of Crown Cases Reserved and in addition, with the power to revise sentences was recommended by the Council of Judges in 1892, but it has remained for the national indignation aroused by the Beck case to bring the Bill into being. That it will be passed there can be little doubt, but it is to be hoped every safeguard will be taken to see that it is not frivolously used and that an appeal be not a necessary adjunct to every criminal prosecution, as often seems to be the case in India.

GRAPES IN THE DECCAN.

THE bulletin on the cultivation of the grape in Poona and the Deccan, written by Mr. P. S. Kanetkar, the Superintendent of the Empress and Bund Gardens is not a very illuminating document. The chief portions are devoted to methods of cultivation followed and diseases, but no attempt is made to suggest improved methods which are obviously desirable. It would seem that viticulture in the Deccan is by no means so prosperous as it was as late as forty years ago when, it is stated by many old residents, Poona was noted for its excellent grapes. These seem to have been introduced from Ahmednagar and Nasik by the Peshwas, but owing to the Hindu belief that it is a sin to cut the head and limb of the vine, cultivation is practically useless except in the hand of Mahomedan Bagwans and, even so, vines are seldom seen. At Limb, near Satara however the cultivation is fairly extensive, but the conditions are better studied at Nasik. The chief need is the revision of old methods which have been handed down through many generations. There are five distinct varieties under cultivation in the Deccan, two of which are classed as "delicious" and their further introduction would probably be accompanied with good financial results, especially if better pruning methods were introduced to secure large growth in the bunches.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward Mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 3 a.m. on April 16, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th March 1906, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905, of 10,586 mds. and Rs 20,624 in the earnings.

MR. DAVID WHITELAW has written and illustrated a humorous story called "Mc Stodger's Affinity" which Messrs. Greening and Co. will publish immediately.

SANCTION has been accorded by the Madras Government to the employment by the Municipal Council of Madura of a Health Officer, the Officer to be of the rank of Assistant Surgeon, and to draw, in addition to the pay of his grade, a local allowance of Rs. 50 a month.

ON THE 23rd ultimo, when the s.s. "Sirocco came out of the Canal, it was reported that, just before reaching that town, the Captain had attempted to commit suicide, by shooting himself and that he was very severely injured. He was conducted to the Lady Strangford Hospital with little delay, where his condition was found to be critical but not altogether hopeless.

A MOST singular story has been sent to the military mails by a Canadian officer, who says he heard it in Japan. He writes: The story goes that Major-Gen. Sir Hector Macdonald was approached by the Japanese authorities, some years ago, to join them, and that he came home to consult Lord Roberts, and get permission to accept the invitation. But Lord Roberts refused to give his consent, and Sir Hector thereupon took his own course. He disappeared by pretending to commit suicide in Paris, re-appearing as Gen. Kuroki in Japan. In support of this theory it may be mentioned that a certain newspaper in London, offered a large reward—£1,000 I think—to anyone who could prove that they had seen Sir Hector Macdonald's body. It may be remembered too, that at one moment, when the war in Japan was supposed to be nearing the end, it was announced that Gen. Kuroki was dead, but he again re-appeared when his services was needed, and since the war concluded nothing has been heard of him, and he has received no public recognition of his great services during the campaign.

COMMENT has frequently been made on the want of smartness given to the appearance of British troops by a khaki helmet when worn with the cold weather or white uniform. The military authorities have at last recognised the reasonableness of the criticism, and an Army Order announces that from the 1st April, one white drill cover, one metal helmet button, covered with white drill or painted white, and one white puggaree for each Wolseley pattern khaki helmet in possession of British units, will be issued up to the authorised establishment of warrant officers, N.C. O's, and men for wear when khaki is not worn. The covers and puggarees are to be replaced biennially, but no term is fixed for the life of the metal button. Commanding officers are directed to arrange that the drill is well shrunk before the covers are made, and that care is taken to have well-fitting covers. As for the helmet buttons, they can be obtained from the Director of Army Clothing at two annas a dozen.

UNDER the new order of things following upon the formation of the Army Department, it is to be hoped, says the "Pioneer," that the Military Memorandum attached to the Budget Statement each year will be framed on different lines from those which have hitherto obtained. The explanation of expenditure, for example, in the last Memorandum is by no means as clear as it might be. Charges are lumped together which have no connection with each other, and it is not every one who has the leisure to dive into the detailed Military Estimates in order to discover how the accounts stand. In one paragraph we find increased expenditure in connection with the Aden Delimitation Commission and the Gilgit Agency accounts for Rs. 1,54,000. In another place is less expenditure on account of Tibet Mission and Seistan Boundary Commission Rs. 1,68,000. What connection is there between Aden and Gilgit or Tibet and Seistan—except in the Foreign Department? In the estimates for 1906-7 there is an extraordinary paragraph relating to decreased expenditure. It runs:—No provision having been made on the Seistan Boundary Commission Rs. 2,541,000. As that Commission was broken up early last summer, it is difficult to understand why any allusion should be made to it in the Estimates for the current year. The Military Memorandum could easily be made a very interesting statement: whereas this year it might have been written with the intention of cooking any intelligent interest off.

MARICHCHIKADDE town has been burnt down and the Ceylon Pearl Fishery of 1906, has come to an end. The whole of the town, with the exception of a few good sound cadjans and timbers which are stored, is invariably burnt down as a sanitary precaution when the Fishery is over.

THE cover for the sixpenny edition of that phenomenally successful book, "When it was Dark," has been designed by the well-known artist and writer on gardening matters, Mr. W. S. Rogers. The design represents a beautiful head of Christ in partial eclipse, thus symbolizing the contents of the book, i. e., the partial eclipse of Christianity.

"THE Confessions of a Princess" is the title of a work which Mr. John Long has in the press, and which was recently suppressed in Germany. It was originally published in Vienna in November last, and its appearance created so great a sensation that within one month of the publication, forty thousand copies of the book were sold. The "Confessions" are written in the form of an autobiography, and pseudonyms are substituted for real names but to an ordinarily well-informed person, it is not difficult to read between the lines, and to recognise that the work refers to a particular Royal House. The Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writing about it in the issue of November 14th last, in the course of his description said that "the closeness of detail is somewhat more than surprising." Mr. John Long, the English publisher, does not feel called upon to express an opinion in regard to the authenticity of the "Confessions," but there can be no doubt that they present a startling picture, limned with consumate knowledge, of Court life and manners and morals, and of Royal personages in their weaknesses, their follies—and worse the Princess's life story, as depicted in the "Confessions" is tragic and pitiful, and the translation cannot fail to create, in this country, a considerable sensation.

HARDWAR.

AT Hardwar I was much struck with some cattle whose abnormal physical features brought in a rich harvest of small coin to their owners. In all periods more or less, people have attributed something supernatural to monsters, and perhaps it is not surprising that things with two heads, or otherwise extravagantly endowed by nature, should excite among simple folk that mixture of fear and veneration so favourable to religious imposture. Doubtless the appearance of something monstrous in the liver of a fowl was a veritable god-send to the augurs of old time when they wished it to be there; when it was not they could, and no doubt often did, say it was. The people of Benares are said to be so ruled by horoscopists at the present day, though not to the some extent. This, by the way.

Of course, where monsters are found to be profitable things to possess, there is a tendency as with other profitable things, to supply the demand; and as monsters are not very common, the more intelligent or unscrupulous are prompted to create artificial ones. Two of the monsters I noticed were bulls of the small hill variety, and in each case out of the animals hump grew apparently what seemed to be part of the leg and foot of a goat; only as the growth of the hoop had gone on and had never been kept back by wear its two toes had grown so long as to resemble enormous claws more than aught else. The third monster was an ordinary plain bull or bullock in whose dewlap was embedded and hung the deformed or unformed head of some animal. I was curious enough to make a close examination of these "monsters," and in every case I found undoubted proof, where it might be looked for, in the shape of an old cicatrice, that the extraneous animal appendage had been grafted on the beast!

It is strange that while the West has apparently only recently discovered that flesh can be grafted on flesh, the probability is that the East has practised it for untold centuries. And it marks the gulf between the East and West that while one has immediately devoted the discovery to the good of humanity, the other has not got beyond using it as a means to gull the religious ignorant and thereby to secure a dishonest, if easy, living. For to be owner of such an "animal of God" ensures one an easy income.

The hordes of rustic pilgrims who seek religious balm at Hardwar regard these animals as worthy objects of charity. If they do not, it is not forgotten to remind them. There are soi-disant yogbis, and sham ascetics among these monstrosity owners;—They even affect mild insanity, for insanity, like monstrosity, always draws. While some cry out vociferously for alms, others allow people to throw pice uninvited what time they sit immersed in the profound labarinths of religious contemplation, or in the vagaries of bhang intoxication. But none are so careless as to allow too many pice to remain "on evidence" on their carpets; for to allow all they get to be seen, would undoubtedly choke off the charitably inclined, most of whose incomes are probably much less than the beggar's own.

There are of course many yoghis at Hardwar, and some among them vie with, but hardly surpass, some saints and anchorites of the Christian churches, as St. Simeon Stylites, and the Blessed Giuseppe Labre, in choice of uncomfortable quarters, and tender consideration for the insect kingdom. Give them a wide berth!

The rise of a speculative spirit is manifested at Hardwar by the manner in which the latest inventions of the West are enlisted to help to ease pilgrims of their accumulated pice! In one shop is a large phonograph, and strange, I ween, it is to see pilgrims sitting in rows listening with wondering gravity to the tube-transmitted strains of English comic songs, to them the accents thus heard are as mysterious and wonderful as were those that fell upon the ears of Collatinus and Brutus when they consulted the Oracle of Delphi; and I dare swear the facial expressions were precisely similar. In both cases they were "accents in an unknown tongue." To a Westerner however who passing the shop hears in metallic accents the words—

"Poor 'ole Brown
When'e went t' town"

then after a confused whirring noise which to the native listener probably adds to the effect,—with greater intensity,—

"Is little wife was with 'im all th' time!

it is quite a different thing.

Doubtless many of the yoghis one sees at Hardwar are real religious, but some individuals in saffron robes and with lime burned hair are not above asking for "only wan two anna" in the "only wan" bit of English they have learned; but these perhaps are unqualified practitioners; less yoghis than mere vagabonds. The distinction to a Western eye or to a Western mind may be difficult to trace, but I am assured it is there.

Divers well-fed stalwart gentlemen in a cord and breech cloth of the scantiest dimentions walk every morning through the town, and along the river bank to a place where they bathe. Their conversation seems to be absorbing,—their carriage in spite of no cloths—very dignified. Brahmins! I confess I never saw them pass without a certain longing for a boy's peashooter. They looked so self-satisfied and fat. This my feeling was the result of Western prejudice. We would upset all this sort of thing in favour of our "civilization, and under the mantle of Christianity (and probably drink) exact the pretence of virtue they could not possibly possess. I scouted the peashooter idea when the thought that ill-cut clothes of European pattern might peradventure take the place of dhoti or lunghi or clean brown skin. Heavens! imagine all those classical robed women who go down to and return from the waters of the Ganges with all the unfettered grace of well and natural shaped women to be changed for pinched, artificial-shaped, befrilled-frocked, dirty-collared, 'Orriet-fringed' stayed, down-at-heel booted, frowsy-hatted musty-coloured creatures. If these things are civilization let it remain far, far from Ind. But the people that produced Socrates, Euripides, Homer, Zeuxis and Phidias dressed not so very differently from the people of Hardwar, so we may reasonably conclude that dress has less to do with civilization than climate. We cannot take our climate with us to suit our costume, and we'll be hanged if we drop our costume to suit a foreign climate! Never! When I saw the painted houses at Hardwar, the exquisite decorative art displayed on their exteriors—I could not help wondering whether we, seeing that our own houses and even churches are so inferior in artistic taste and love of the beautiful inside and out, are not flattering ourselves excessively on the score of our civilizing influence! Hardly a thing that the native uses where native customs are at their purest but is an object of art. Surely to all who understand the significance of such things the introduction among them of our utilitarian cast iron civilization, as unlovely as it is utilitarian, is in many respects to be regretted!

I suppose in no country in the world have the same coins been in use as in India. The Hardwar bunnias sell to the charitably disposed various sorts of obsolete coins to be given to beggars, which coins are repurchased later on from the beggars by the bunnias. Needless to say the rate of selling is different from the rate of buying. Among these coins are worn-out, and generally worthless numismatically, specimens of the different coin issued by various dynasties in the North of India during the last two thousand years. I owe to my semi-imbecile friend the owner of a bull monstrosity an excellent Indo-Scythian coin that came to him "in the way of business", and that he let me have for two pice. May his shadow never grow less!

F. S

MISS HELENE GINGOLD, the author of "The Chillingford Chronicles," "Flowers of the Field," etc. has written a blank verse tragedy entitled Abelard and Heloise, which report, confined in this case to a few privileged persons, speaks highly of. It is in four acts and an epilogue, and, as its title denotes, deals with one of the most beautiful, real love-stories of the world. The volume will be published next month by Messrs. Greening, and the dedication, it has been accepted by King George of Greece, who in doing so, wrote in the warmest terms of congratulation to the fair author.

HIS IMPERIAL OMNIPOTENCE.

RECEPTION OF THE ALGECIRAS TELEGRAM.

ITALY NOTICES THE SLIGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The German Press is inclined to deplore the Kaiser's telegram to Count Goluchowski, which is everywhere regarded as an indirect reprimand to Italy for her attitude at Algeciras, as the boycotting of the Russian Ican demonstrated Germany's displeasure at Russia's attitude.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says, the telegram is a clear indication that the Triple Alliance has cut a poor figure at Algeciras and is perhaps already gone to pieces.

The Italian papers comment bitterly on the absence of any official German condolences on the Vesuvius disaster as compared with the lavish sympathy and help extended by the other Governments and interpret the Kaiser's telegram as a threat to Italy.

It is felt at Vienna that the telegram places Austria in an undignified position.

FRENCH BUDGET.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The French Budget has been finally passed.

THE COURRIERES DISASTER.

Commission's Finding.

The report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Courrieres disaster contains the popular conclusion that many more lives might have been saved but for the Company closing the pits.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION ON A WARSHIP.

Several Killed.

An explosion has taken place on the American warship Kearsage, while at gun practice, resulting in a lieutenant and five men being killed and many injured.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON BIG FORTUNES.

Step towards Graduated Income-tax.

President Roosevelt, in a speech, said it would be ultimately necessary to consider the adoption of a progressive tax on the transfer of unhealthily swollen fortunes to prevent individuals inheriting over a certain amount.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

President Roosevelt's speech has created much sensation in America and the passage in it relating to swollen fortunes is described as advanced Socialism which, it is anticipated, will overshadow pending economic questions.

THE POSTAL STRIKE.

An Amicable Conclusion.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Paris postmen are returning to work and the authorities believe the strike has virtually ended.

THE FORMOSA EARTHQUAKE.

Terrible Havoc.

Hitherto 109 killed and 29 injured have been recovered in Formosa.

The greatest damage has occurred at Kagi, where the buildings, which survived the earthquake of last month, are demolished. The authorities are ministering to thousands of homeless people.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

The Need of Gold.

For the purpose of encouraging the imports of gold into the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury has arranged to lend the banks money during the transit of the gold from Europe.

PRINCE ARTHUR IN CANADA.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has arrived at Ottawa, where he has had a most enthusiastic reception.

KING ALFONSO VISITS COWES.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

King Alfonso has started on a visit to the Princess Henry of Battenburg at Cowes.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Oriental, with the English Mails of 6th instant, left here for Bombay at 3 a. m. to-day, and the steamer China for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

Captain Jones, 95th Infantry, and Lieutenant Conningham, 33rd Punjabis, have been selected for employment in the Forms Department.

Major Schneider, 31st Lancers, retires from the 10th May next.

JABEZ BALFOUR.

A Free Man Once More: The Story of His Capture.

A HISTORIC CHASE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Mr. Jabez Balfour has been released.

BY ARLEY.

Every body knows the story of Jabez Balfour and the Liberator frauds. His victims, and their sad stories have so often appeared in the papers since his incarceration in goal that his memory has been kept green, and there is no necessity to here retell the story of the ramifications of the most notorious financial scoundrel of the last century. But the facts of his capture are not so well-known, and they are here set down, as told to the present writer by Inspector Froest, who accomplished the difficult task of securing the fugitive in Argentine without an extradition warrant.

An extradition warrant, it may be mentioned, would have been useless in the Argentine, where Balfour had concealed himself in 1893, and believed himself as safe from arrest. He had been there a year and a half when Inspector Froest first got his hands on Balfour at a place called Salta, and by sheer courage, and a determination which made hay of all obstacles, defeated the whole army of friends in that country with which the fugitive had surrounded himself during his sojourn there.

It was on April 5th, 1895, that, by the aid of the British Vice-Consul at Salta, Mr. Gastrell, Mr. Froest first got in touch with Balfour. Alas! no train was running from Salta on that day to Buenos Ayres. Disaster stared Mr. Froest and Mr. Gastrell in the face, for by way of retaining Balfour at Salta, bogus charges innumerable were being brought by his friends against Balfour.

His further detention there looked inevitable. But the two British representatives had anticipated difficulties of this kind, and were not to be thus outwitted. About two miles out of Salta they had in readiness an engine and car, and immediately the Governor's sanction was given for the removal of the prisoner, the stationmaster, Pettigrew, with Mr. Froest, fired up the engine themselves, and brought it up to Salta. A native driver was engaged and Balfour and his niece were hurried into the car, accompanied by the official, and away they went; but not a moment too soon, for suddenly a troop of horsemen were seen galloping at full speed, shouting at the top of their voices—Borthwick, Balfour's friend, and his lawyer, and the criminal judge frantically waving documents for the detention of Balfour, and being followed and supported by the Salta police authorities. But the start had been made and the engine-driver was instructed to push on as fast as possible leaving the lawyer and police gnashing their teeth with rage at losing Balfour. Nothing could stop the British detective now from taking his prisoner.

On they rushed, swinging from side to side. A horse and rider were run over and killed on the spot. Here was trouble indeed, for the Argentine law permits the arrest of those on the engine in such a case when resulting in a death. They were stopped at Tucuman, some 500 miles from Salta, and the police arrested the engine-driver. Another engine and car was waiting in readiness to proceed to Buenos Ayres, arriving on the morning of April 7th. The first steamer starting for England was the Tartar Prince. Passages were immediately taken for Mr. Froest and Balfour, the third officer's cabin being fitted up for the latter.

On their arrival at the ship the prisoner was taken to the captain's cabin and ordered by the English officer to strip, which he refused to do, appealing to the Buenos Ayres police authorities. However, Mr. Froest insisted on searching the prisoner in his way, and threatened to do so by force.

"Everything was now ready," says a gentleman who came back from Buenos Ayres on the Tartar Prince. "The pilot was on board, and we were informed that we should sail in the afternoon. The water continued to rise, but the pilot later on stated that he could not yet leave. All were disappointed, for the following morning we were told the water had fallen during the night. I saw Mr. Froest walking about with an anxious expression, and we talked of the probability of some fresh scheme being brought for Balfour's detention by his influential friends. True enough, the following morning April 10th, two gentlemen, Balfour's lawyer and a Salta official, came on board and demanded to see Balfour. Mr. Froest, with me as interpreter, interviewed these gentlemen, and when I translated their errand Mr. Froest peremptorily refused to allow them to see Balfour, and, in order to avoid a disturbance, at Mr. Froest's request, I went ashore to bring the Vice-Consul on board. On returning to the ship we were informed that the two gentlemen had by this time worked themselves into a great rage, and stated that according to Argentine law the British detective-officer had no power to detain the prisoner, after fourteen hours detention, without communication, or prevent him seeing his friends.

"The Inspector abruptly left them and went to his room and secured his revolver, and then, through one of the passengers, said the Buenos Ayres Government had placed two armed naval seamen at his disposal, and if the Salta gentlemen persisted in carrying out their threats he should give them the order to fire. They immediately left, stating they would bring a means to compel the inspector to give way. Fortunately the water rose In the afternoon and we were able to get out to sea, but I feel sure, had we not been able to do so, the two gentlemen would have returned with some fresh means for Balfour's detention. For the first few days out, Balfour gave his custodian considerable anxiety, being in low spirits, and temper not of the best, but after a few days' confinement was thoroughly tamed, and then the detective allowed him to spend his afternoons in the captain's cabin on the bridge."

One of Balfour's fellow-passengers states that he found the Liberator a very pleasant fellow, with a great fund of smoke-room stories, which he used to classify as shilling ones, or half-crown, or five-shilling, or half-guinea ones, according to the character and intensity of their humour.

Balfour made himself very agreeable all round, and Inspector Froest allowed him to come up daily on the bridge without handcuffs. He never abused the privilege.

AMERICAN CRUISERS AT COLOMBO.

TO JOIN THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 11.

Two American United States Government Cruisers arrived in Colombo, from New York. These are the third-class cruisers Chattanooga and Galveston of the Mediterranean Fleet. They are sister-ships, each having a displacement of 3,200 tons, the Chattanooga has a defence of 18 guns in her principal batteries, while the Galveston carries only 10 guns. Captain Alexander Sharp, of the U. S. Navy, is Commander of the former vessel, while Captain Wm. G. Cutler is in charge of the latter cruiser.

Both boats were last commissioned in 1904, and have been for some time in San Juan, Porto Rico. They started from these ports on the 28th December, 1905. It was at this port that they received orders to proceed to Chinese waters to join the Asiatic squadron. On their way out here they touched Port Said and Egypt and left the latter port on the 28th of last month. The cruisers will remain in Colombo for five days to take in coal and then resume their voyage. After these boats reach Manila the third-class cruisers Simpson and Roley, will then start for Home. The Chattanooga and the Galveston each have a complement of about 300 officers and men each.

LADY MINTO AT PESHAWAR.

A DAY IN HOSPITALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, APRIL 16.

The Countess of Minto, accompanied by Lady Deane and Surgeon Lt.-Colonel Crooke Lawless, paid a prolonged visit to the Connaught Zenana Mission Hospital in the city yesterday afternoon. Her Excellency went through all the purdah wards and was extremely pleased with the hospital, which is doing such excellent work. The Mission Church was next inspected. Afterwards, the hospital for soldiers' wives and families was visited, when Her Excellency was received by Lady Barrow, Mrs. Chester and a number of other ladies interested in this hospital present. The good health of Peshawar was proved by there being only one patient in the hospital. The Officers' hospital was next visited where Mr. Howell, who met with an accident at the races, was a patient. Her Excellency concluded the visit by walking through the wards of the Military Hospital and speaking a few cheering words to the patients. All the hospital gardens are just now, (as is Peshawar generally), looking quite refreshing with numerous roses and large beds of annuals in full blossom.

THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

STOPPED BY THE POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

It is now officially reported from Barisal that in order to test the validity of Government orders, a procession shouting "Bande Mataram" was started on Saturday. The Police interfered and resisted, whereupon Surendranath Banerjee was arrested with the consequence that he was fined Rs. 200 for disobedience to lawful order and Rs.200 for contempt of court. On Sunday, the Conference was stopped by the Police, as they would give no assurance that action similar to Saturday's would not occur again.

THE NEXT MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

INVITATION FROM DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA APRIL 16.

The Secretary of the Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference, Eastern Bengal and Assam, wires as follows:—

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur, Dacca, invites the members of the All India Muhamedan Educational Conference of Aligarh to hold their next sittings in December at Dacca. Nawab Mohsin-ul-mulk Bahadur, who was present at the Provincial Mohamedan Educational Conference at Dacca, hoped the Standing Committee at Aligarh would accept the invitation.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, APRIL 15.

A GENERAL meeting of the Zillah Committee of the Conference was held at Broach to-day under the President of Syad Zain Saheb El Edroos to welcome Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, General Secretary, who accompanied by Kazi Peerzadah Mota Mia of Mangrol, personal Assistant, has come to Broach to make arrangements for the sittings of the Conference this year. The President in a short speech referred to the matters relating to the Conference. Meer Gulam Hussein Inamdar, the Divisional Secretary, explained to the meeting the object of the General Secretary's visit and stated that last year the Conference would have been held had it not been for the fact that the General Secretary owing to the family bereavements and other domestic affairs, could not leave Bombay. The General Secretary stated the object of his visit and said that in consultation with the leaders of the community, he has decided to hold the Conference in Broach after the month of Ramzan as the heat is excessive at this time of the year. He further stated that he was glad to see that the library which he has promised to give to the Ahmedabad people was on a fair way to be opened and complimented Peerzadah Amiruddin, the Secretary of the Library Committee for his work and energy. As for the orphanage at Ahmedabad the General Secretary said that he and those of his colleagues have always been ready to contribute their might towards the orphanage which would have been established even on a small scale, had the original proposals in respect to locating it been carried out by those gentlemen in Ahmedabad who had promised to do so. He also stated that according to the rules, money collected in a particular Zillah is to be spent on the education of the Mahomedan youths of that Zillah. He congratulated the Mahomedans upon having Mr. Nanjiani at Broach and said that since his coming the number of boys attending the Government school had increased from 7 to 20 and he hoped it would further increase.

Some speeches were made congratulating the General Secretary upon the betrothal of his daughter with the Nawab of Sachin.

Kazi Peerzadah Motamiah of Mangrol spoke on general matters regarding the Conference. Verses were sung in commemoration of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales by Munshi Nejmuddin Sahib, and the Kazi Saheb of Broach proposed, and Hansumia Khateeb seconded and Moulvi Abdul Karim and Syed Kamaudia supported that the Conference should be held this year in the month of December after the month of Ramzan. The proposal was carried with acclamation.

After the prayers led by Syed Zain Saheb El Edroos for the long life and prosperity of the King-Emperor three cheers were called for. His Excellency Lord Lamington, the Patron of the Conference. The proceedings then terminated.

Khan Bahadur Syed F. A. Edroos said the education of the Mahomedans required much encouragement, and for the last five years everything had been done to attain this end. The General Secretary and the Committee owed a debt of gratitude to His Excellency Lord Lamington for kindly testifying his sincere interest by contributing two Ashrafees towards the Funds and that he was glad to see that Mahomedans felt much encouragement and honoured by this kindness.

Mr. F. K. Nanjiani congratulated the people upon welcoming the General Secretary, and said that he was bound to serve and to look after their education. He referred to the many facilities afforded to the General Secretary to the work, and hoped that they would avail themselves of them.

OPIUM REVENUE TO DATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA APRIL 16.

The total to date this opium revenue is Rs. 3,54,97,000 better than the official estimates.

COLONEL OLIVIER.

A pleasant little ceremony took place yesterday, in the Agent's Office of the B. B. and C. I. Railway when the staff of that office, together with some past members, presented to Colonel Olivier, R. E., their departing Agent, an address of farewell in a pretty silver casket.

The address was read by Mr. W. H. Peyton, the Acting Assistant Secretary, and referred to the 18 years of progress made on the Railway under the regime of the retiring Agent and to the sympathetic manner in which he had always treated his staff in the Head Office. The latter expressed themselves through the address as sorry to part with their Chief and wished him and Mrs. Olivier, who was also present, bon voyage and many years of happiness with their family in the home land. The staff of the office then presented garlands to the Agent, and Mrs. Olivier and the menial staff did likewise, and Colonel Olivier responded in a very kind manner.

The whole office were afterwards photographed. Expressions of regret at the Agent's departure have, we understand, also come in from other offices on the line.

Colonel Olivier, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, is about to retire, after a service in India extending over 32 years.

Colonel Olivier is the son of the Revd. H. A. Olivier of Shapley Hall, Winchfield, Hants, and was born in October 1850. He entered Woolwich direct from Cheltenham in 1869 and passed into the Royal Engineers in 1871. Three years later he came out to India and was posted to the Sappers and Miners at Kirkee. He joined the Public Works Department in 1875 and was Executive Engineer at Quetta in 1878. He served through both the Afghan Campaigns of 1879 and 1880. He reverted to the Public Works Department on the conclusion of the war and in 1883 became Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay. The following year he was sent to the Soudan in charge of a railway construction party in connexion with the Gordon Relief Force. For his services in the Soudan he received the thanks of the Government of India.

On his return to India he was employed as Under Secretary to Government, Railway Branch, in 1888, and three years later was posted to Ahmedabad as Executive Engineer, where he supervised the construction of several large works such as the Ellis Bridge over the river Sabarmati, and the Jail.

In 1892 he was employed on special duty in connexion with the Anglo-Portuguese treaty for which he again received the thanks of Government. In August 1894 he was selected for the appointment of Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, which he has held continuously since then except for two periods of furlough in 1899 and 1903.

During Colonel Olivier's incumbency of the office of Agent of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, many important schemes have been carried through, among which may be mentional the doubling of the main line between Virar and Baroda, the renewal of the Warren Girders and the Protective Works at the Nerbudda Bridge. The Board of Directors have always favoured the construction of feeder lines and to this wise policy is due the net work of feeder lines in Gujerat and the extension of the Gaikwar lines at Mehsana and Kalol, and the Tapti Valley railway runing from Surat to Amalner. Two important chord lines have also been built, one from Baroda to Godhra and the other from Rewari to Phulera.

Col. Olivier's administration has also been marked by increase in the speed of trains and by many improvements in the Rolling Stock, particularly in that of the Metre guage, where bogie stock is now largely in use, lighted by electricity. The resources of the Worksnops at Parel and Ajmer have also been largely developed and by the introduction of a steel plant and pneumatic tools, &c., the shops are now in a position to undertake the manufacture of rolling stock in India. En passant it may be remarked that the Metre guage Royal train for their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales was wholly constructed in this country within the space of five months. Col. Olivier has been fully alive to the interests of Bombay as a port and together with the Chamber of Commerce has been untiring in his advocacy of the Nagda-Muttra railway, which his predecessor Sir William Bisset recommended. This line, we are glad to see, is now under construction.

The past twelve years have not been without anxiety in regard to plague, floods, fire and famine, and while these troubles taxed the resources of the line and the staff to the utmost, upon occasions, it may be said that the administration stands high in the estimation of the public as was evidenced when the General offices were partially destroyed by fire recently and expressions of sympathy were received from all sides.

Col. Olivier hands over to his successor a line which is thoroughly well equipped and he carries with him the good wishes of all. In Bombay he is well known for the interest he has always taken in work of a philanthropic nature and in sport—he was for some time Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, and the B. B. & C. I. Ry. cricket team which he started has always rendered a good account of itself. He is famous as a Shikari and many of his friends in Bombay will miss his bampers of game, &c. We join in wishing him and Mrs. Olivier a safe voyage home and a happy period of retirement.

CHOLERA IN MAHABLESHWAR.

CASES AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 16.

The Mahableshwar season, which opened officially a fortnight ago, is somewhat seriously affected by the intelligence received here, to-day, that both plague and cholera are making their presence felt there. But the worst feature of the latter epidemic is that four cases have occurred among menials at the Government House. Cholera originally appeared at Wai, the sacred Hindu village which lies at the foot of Partani or Mahableshwar ghaut and, despite strict precautions taken by the Superintendent of Mahableshwar it has found its way to the summer resort of the Bombay Government.

Cholera is still bad in Poona City. To-day's returns show ten attacks and nine cases.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

DRAFT REGULATIONS COMPLETED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

By dint of daily sittings and a time limit for speeches, first of five minutes, and then of two, the Calcutta University Senate succeeded in completing the body of the draft regulations within the period of grace allowed by the Government of India. The period ends to-morrow and the regulations are now to be gone over by a small special Committee before being finally passed by the Government of India.

EXTORTION BY THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

BEATS ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

The Police Constables of the Watgunge Thana, Calcutta, have been detected in a scheme of systematic extortion that, it is said, beats all previous records of that method of money making. All Indian officers, Jemadars, and constables have been transferred to other police districts, two or three are in the lock-up pending trial and Inspector Wyse has been suspended, not for participation in the offence, but for having lost control over his subordinates. Details of the case will be forthcoming when the men are placed on trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Lady Meux and Her Brewery.

ITALIAN TRADE IN 1905.

FACTS ON AUSTRALIAN MUTTON.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Rather painful, yet not without a touch of humour is the extraordinary affair of Meux's Brewery, which the City finds of absorbing interest just now. The dispute is, of course, over the conduct of the affairs of the great company, and while on the one side are arrayed the chairman, the board of directors, fifteen trust and investment companies, representing practically the whole of the City, and many of the City's best known and most respected financiers, on the other side stands Lady Meux. Columns are being printed on the subject, but the root of the whole trouble is that while the brewery is now the property of a limited liability company, with a chairman and board of directors, in whom everyone including Lady Meux, seems to have the utmost confidence, still Lady Meux is of opinion that her Ladyship's direction should be paramount. It is to be no nominal rule, limited by a constitution contained in a set of articles of association it is to be an autocratic sway, ranging from a right to dictate the pensioning of one servant of the company to make room for the appointment of another, up to the right to put aside the valuation set upon the property by the directors and their auditors. Whatever be the rights and wrongs of the position, it is one quite unprecedented in the annals of company history. It is over this question of valuation that matters have come to a head; the directors in their balance-sheet, audited by a firm of accountants of unsurpassed eminence, show that there is a deficiency of £800,0001 to be written off.

Lady Meux, through her representative, questions it and demands proof. That, however, is only the point at which matters have come to a head; the real principle at stake, which will have to be decided at the meeting on Friday, is whether the company is to be under the control of the directors or of Lady Meux. The issue is such a simple one that it ought easily to be settled, but it is at the same time so delicate that it ought not to be settled by the brute force of voting power. It is, it seems quite possible that Lady Meux will have her way; that the board, which at Lady Meux's own instigation seems, to have successfully commenced the salvage of the business from the ruin into which it was falling, will resign; and that every independent shareholder who wishes to save the remains of his money will quietly clear out. It is a case for compromise. Lady Muax, in view of her overwhelming interest as a holder of all classes of the company's securities, should receive every reasonable consideration; and her Ladyship should be content with that, leaving the board, especially as long as it possesses the confidence of everyone concerned, to work untrammelled, for the resuscitation of the company's fortunes in the interests not only of the independent shareholders, but coincidentally of her Ladyship herself.

two more new spinning mills are to be erected almost immediately. Messrs. J. Margatroyd, who were lately in partnership with Messrs. Stansfield at Richmond Mill, Oldham, are to build a 100,000 spindle mill in Thompson Lane, Oldham, to spin Egyptian cotton. The other mill, to contain 90,000 spindles for American cotton, is to be built at Castleton by the Crest Mill Company. We hear further that a large new weaving-shed is to be erected at Ashton-under-Lyne by a jointstock company, the promoters of which are connected with new spinning mills in the district.

Odd lots of French and other Continental yarns are from time to time offered for sale in Manchester, and an attempt has recently been made to ascertain the quantity actually imported during the past year. The Board of Trade, in a letter just received by a correspondent, express regret that it is impossible to furnish particulars for 1905 and the current year, the reason being that the statistics are not yet made up. The following is a table of Britains, total imports of cotton yarn from Belgium, Holland, Germany, and France during each of the six years ending 1904:—

	Lb.		Lb.
1899	4,535,950	1902	4,883,144
1900	5,043,537	1903	3,849,620
1901	4,135,739	1904	4,500,753

The total exports of cotton yarn from France to all countries last year was 16,762,630lb. The exports from Great Britain were 205,000,900lb, of which 3,518,000lb. went to France and about 84,00,000lb. to Holland, Belgium, and Germany.

The Italian trade returns for the year 1905 show a large increase in both imports and export over 1904. The imports amounted to £83,126,000, an increase of £6,600,000, and the exports to £68,283,000 an increase of £4,400,000. The chief increases in the imports were as follows:—Grain, £2,500,000; raw silk and cocoons, £1,200,000, cotton goods, £601,000, coal, £504,000, and machinery, £715,000. In the export there was an increase in silk goods of £2,792,000 and in farm and dairy produce of £2,144,000. The exports of olive oil, hemp, and wine in casks showed decreases. The figures show that nearly half of Italy's export of cotton piece goods is taken by Turkey, after which market come, in the order named, South America, North Africa, the Balkan States, and Austria Hungary. the Imports of cotton piece good amounted to £7,800,000, three-quarters of which came from England and Germany, of silk goods to £1,172,000 four-fifths of which came from France and Germany, and of woollen goods to £1,344,000, coming in fairly equal quantities from England, France, and Germany.

An argument that has at least the merit of ingenuity is suggested by a French textile paper—possibly, indeed, it may have done service elsewhere if, it is said, there is any regular relation between the American cotton crop and the linters, the figure of 230,000 estimated by the Census Bureau is too high for a crop of 10,737,000. Last year a crop of 13,600,000 bales yielded only 242,000 linters, in 1903-4 a crop of 10,014,000 bales gave 194,000, and in 1902-3 a crop of 10,700,000 gave 196,000. Is it possible then, that this comparatively high figure for the linters lets the cat out of the bag? Possibly a larger proportion than usual of last season's linters have been carried over into this in the reports from the cotton-seed oil mills.

The recent advance in the price of mutton gives additional interest to the export of frozen lambs from South Australia—an industry which continues to make rapid progress. The small farmers find it so remunerative that every year more of them embark upon it. The type of merino sheep evolved in South Australia is possessed of so large a frame that it rivals some of the mutton breeds in weight of carcase. The small farmer buys from the large pastoralists old ewes of this type, which when crossed with rams of the Shropshire, horned Dorset, or Down breeds produces a lamb which matures in eight or nine weeks and readily sells to the freezers at from 12s. to 15s. a head or more. There seems to be no limit to the demand, and so keen is the competition that agents of London firms travel the country buying forward all the farmers will contract for. Ten years ago only 1,900 carcases were exported from Adelaide, whilst during the season just closed the number reached no fewer than 216,000. The total for the previous year was over 191,000, so that the increase this season amounts to 24,000. Last year 2,117 carcases went to South Africa, and the remainder all came to England. This season all have found a market in England. It seems that lambs weighing from 32 to 40 pounds each fetch the highest price in the market, those weighing more than 40 or less than 32 having to be sold at slightly lower prices. Manchester and Liverpool are the best markets for the light weights. This trade is not without importance from the wool-consumers' point of view. These lambs a dozen years ago would have been kept for four, five years and yielded 4,000 or 5,000 bales of wool a year. The pastoralist formerly had to sell his old ewes at half a crown each or less, whereas now he has no difficulty in getting half a guinea.

WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

MR. ASTON AND MISS SAVILE.

BOMBAY Society gathered at the Cathedral, yesterday afternoon, to witness the marriage of Mr. A. M. S. Aston, (now Public Prosecutor at Karachi), eldest son of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Aston, and Miss Ada Lilian Savile, youngest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Twemlow Savile of Bedfont, Middlesex.

The best man was Mr. Ernest J. Southcote Aston (second son of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Aston), of the Chartered Civil Service of Rhodesia.

The Bridesmaid was Miss Alison Edwardes, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S. She wore a white silk costume and fastened to it was a pretty little watch, the gift of the bridegroom.

The Page was Master Douglas Jardine, only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Jardine. He wore a court suit of rich white silk and conspicuous upon it also was a little watch, the gift of the bridegroom. The Bride's costume was white cream satin, embroidered over with pearls, and old Limerick lace (the gift of her aunt Mrs. Westropp) was tastefully draped over the costume. Her head was covered by a veil of Limerick lace, and round her throat was a necklace of pearls and rubies, the gift of the bridegroom. Her going away dress was crepe de sole of a very pale green shade made in the princess style and trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Her hat exactly matched her costume. It was a picture hat, and the trimming blended delightfully with the costume. Both dresses were the conception of Madame Thorpe, Court dress-maker of Grosvenor Place, London. The happy pair left for the Coast, where their honey-moon will be spent. The Bridegroom's mother wore a dress of old point lace over cream silk and chiffon, and a little Parisian toque covered with deep red rose-buds. After the ceremony at which the Venerable Archdeacon Dickens officiated, the bridal party was photographed by Messrs Clifford, Bombay.

The bride was given away by Captain C. Savile, 31st Lancers, brother of the bride. The service was choral.

The cake came from the Army and Navy Stores in London and upon it were nine tiny satin slippers filled with rice.

The following accepted invitations to be present:—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. F. C. Annersley, Mr. B. H. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, Dr and Mrs Abbott, Mr J S Brown, Lt-Colonel Barry, Monsieur C Barret, Mr and Mrs Cecil Burns, Mr Justice and Mrs Batty, Commander Beauchamp, Mr and Mrs Cuthbert Bowen, Mr Justice and Mrs Batchelor, Mr Birkett, Mr and Mrs J Brooks, Miss Benson, Mr James Begbie, Major Baynes, Mr D B Binning, Commander Black, Mr and Mrs Jasper Brett, Monsieur J Gerard Bendien, Mr F Clark, Mr and Mrs Crommelin, Mr Covernton, Colonel and Mrs Crimmin, Revd J and Mrs Cameron, Mr and Misses Leslie Crawford, Mr and Mrs Collister, Mrs Cuffe, Mr and Mrs Cardale, Mrs George, Mr Cauland, Mr and Mrs Coombs, Mr Chalk, Mr Herbert Cheetham, Colonel and Mrs Dimmock, Sir Sassoon and Lady David, Captain Davie, Mr and Miss Dunlop, Mr and Miss Royal Dawson, Monsieur M Goor, General and Mrs Greenfield, Mrs Grattan Geary, Mr. and Mrs Donald Graham, Major Grove, Commander Halbert, Sir Walter Hughes, Colonel Hathaway, Mr and Mrs Hamilton, Mr and Mrs Howard, Mr Hatch, Captain Hewett, Colonel and Mrs Hilliard, Mrs R H H Hopkins, Mr Y Hara, Sir Cowasjee, Lady, Miss, and Mr Jehangir, Mr and Mrs Jardine, Mr H Kemball, Mr and Mrs Kent, Mr and Mrs Kemp, Captain and Mrs Keys, Mr P M Kanga, Revd S V and Mrs Karmarkar, Mr. and Mrs. Lance, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leslie Mr. Basil Laag, Dr. and Mrs. Lukmani, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Quicke, Mr. and Mrs. Raikes, Commander A. Rowand, Major and Mrs. Meyer, Monsieur et Madame John Metaxa, Mr. and Mrs. Milliard, Mr and Mrs G W Moir, Mr and Mrs Narottam Morarjee, Col Murray, Mr Ruthven Monteath, Mr and Mrs M V Mandlik, Mr Metcalfe, Mr and Misses MacDonald, Mr and Mrs Macleod, Captain McDonald, Mr Stuart Menteth, Miss MacMurray, Mr Leo Savile, Mr L Wray Savile, Captain O Savile Mr and Mrs Sheppard, Mr and Mrs Symington, Mr and Miss Sassoon, Mr D Sassoon, Mr Mrs and Miss Arthur Sells, Mr Grainger Stewart, Mr R D Sethna, Mr Shanks, Captain and Mrs Neill, Mr and Mrs Ferrers Nicholson, Captain and Mrs Nash, Mr Mrs and Misses Ogden, Mr W G Palmer, Mr and Mrs Procter, Lady Poe, Mr Pross, Mr and Mrs Prevost, Mr and Mrs J Payne, Mr and Mrs Pickard, Mr and Mrs A C Payne, Sirdar Nowrojee Padumjee, Major and Mrs Tancock, Dr, Mrs and Miss Turner, Colonel and Mrs Tritton, Mr and Mrs Faiz B Tyabjee, Colonel, Mrs and Miss Turner, Captain and Mrs Gordon Tucker, Mr Amiruddin Tyabjee, Mr and Mrs F G Turner, Mr V Hormusjee A Vakeel, Khan Bhahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, Viscomte de Wrem, Mr and Mrs Worgan, Major and Mrs Winter, Mr Weldon, Mr and Mrs Wenden, Mr and Mrs Ralph Watson, Mr and Mrs Wagstaff, Mr and Mrs Younghusband Watson, Monsieur Jacob Wein, Commander and Mrs Wilson, Mr and Mrs Willis, Commander Warden Mr Rustam Wadia, Mr and Mrs Whirter, Mr and Cusrow Wadia, and Miss Wilson.

The following is a list of the presents:—

Mr Justice and Mrs Aston	Set of cutglass for table; bracelet; victoria and horse.
Colonel and Mrs Savile	House linen and cheque.
General and Mrs Westropp	Cheque and old Limerick Lace.
Miss Hornby	Silver Inkstand.
Madame Alewyn	Table Linen.
Colonel H Savile	Cheque.
Colonel and Mrs Phillips	Silver tea set.
Mr Cadell	Silver Liqueur set.
Rev F A Stewart Savile	Cheque.
His Excellency Lord Lamington	Travelling Clock.
Miss Creed	Cheque.
Right Rev Lord Bishop of Bombay	Elephant Gong.
Colonel and Mrs Baines	Pair of Entree dishes.
Mr and Mrs C Savile	
Mrs T H Smith	Embroidered (Cairo) table centre.
Colonel and Mrs Barrington Piers	Brass standard chandelier (Cricklite).
Captain and Mrs Campbell	Silver photo frames.
Misses Hammond	Silver card case.
Mrs Jamieson	Lace handkerchief.
Colonel and Mrs Robinson	Gold brooch.
Mr and Mrs Hammond	Silver salver.
Mr and Mrs Wheatley	Cheque.
Captain and Mrs Savile	Jaipore tea table and begging bowl.
Miss Fraser	Sunshade
Misses Scrafton	Embroidered hand bag.
Mr and Mrs Jardine	Silver pillar lamp and shade.
Mr and Mrs J Payne	Pair of silver pepper castors.
Hon Mr Fulton	Silver bowl and stand.
Mr and Mrs Fitz Gerald	Silver bowl and ebony stand.
Mr and Mrs Wenden	Two silver pepper pots.
Sir Walter and Lady Hughes	Water colour picture by Hannault.
Misses Leslie Crawford	Silver bowl and ebony stand.
Mr and Mrs Millard	Jaipore brass tea table
Hon'ble Mr and Mrs Muir Mackenzie	Chinese Embroidery
Mr Wilkin	Silver Salver
Mr and Mrs Metaxa	Venetian glass sugar basin and spoon
Mrs Sanders Slater	Drawn Linen tea cloth
Miss Forbes	Blue table centre
Mr Beall Lang	Silver Peg measure
Mr and Mrs A Payne	Silver butter dish and knife.
Mr and Mrs DuBoulay	Silver bon bon dish
Mr and Mrs Neville Priestley	Two silver bon bon dishes
His Highness the Aga Khan	Silver Leaf Salver
Mr and Mrs Beaman	Jaipur tray
Mr E T Southcote Aston	Cheque
Mr and Mrs Collister	Silver butter dish and knife
Mr and Mrs Cuthbert Bowen	Silver loving Cup
Lady Poe	Limerick Lace
Major and Mrs Beckham	Tea cloth
Mr Justice and Mrs Batchelor	Fish knives
Mr and Mrs Raikes	Chippendale Bureau
Commander and Mrs Beauchamp	Silver Lamp
Colonel and Mrs Dimmock	Silver case with prayer and hymn books
Miss Dimmock	Silver bell collars
Mr and Mrs Cecil Burns	Letter weight
Mr Justice Mrs and Miss Russell	Travelling clock

Mr C B Jefferson .....Silver cigarette case
Mr and Mrs Ferrers Nicholson.....Silver bowl and ebony stand
Mr and Mrs Armstrong ...Embroidered table centre and tea cloth
Mr S D Sassoon.....Silver sweet dishes
Mr R M Phillips.....Cheque
Mr and Mrs Kincaid .....Champagne Jug
Mr and Mrs A Tod .....2 silver photo frames
Monsieur et Madame Heugel .....Gold watch (gentleman's)
The Chief Justice and Lady Jenkins .....Silver chased bowl
Mr and Mrs R Wadia.....Silver carriage clock
Mr and Mrs Arthur Sells...China tea service.
Mr Justice and Mrs Batty..Standard Lamp.
Mr H Kemball .....Pair of silver bowls on ebony stands.
Captain and Mrs Bishop ...Card Case.
Khan Bahadoor Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil .....Silver bowl Ahmedabad work.
Mr and Mrs Arthur Leslie.Pair of Silver bowls and stands.
Mr and Mrs Cardale .....Silver Mounted Sauce bottles.
Mr A L Covernton .....Pair of Satsuma Vases
Mr and Mrs Ralph Watson.Silver bowl and ebony stand.
Mr and Mrs Metcalfe.....Silver hat pin stand.
Mr and Mrs Wagstaff .....Silver bonbon dish.
Mr and Mrs G H White ...Pearl and Amethyst Necklace.
Mr and Mrs Leo Savile.....Silver cream jug and sugar basin.
Mr and Mrs Richardson ..." The other side of the Lantern" by Sir F. Treves
Mr and Mrs Macleod .....Silver filigree basket.
Mr and Mrs Procter .....Brass Standard lamp.
Mr and Mrs Lance .....Pair of silver bonbon dishes.
Mr and Mrs Hamilton .....Two silver photo frames.
Mr E Millard Pratt.....Silver Salt cellars, pepper castors and Mustard pots.
Mr and Mrs Pestonjee M. Kanga .....Coffee pot. Milk jug, sugar basin and tray.
Mr and Mrs James Begbie,Four silver salt cellars.
Mr and Mrs B C Kennedy..Silver Mounted cut glass Tea bowl.
Mr and Mrs Woolcombe ...Silver Menu holders.
Mr L Wrey Saville .....Silver Mounted Spirit Decanters.
Mr and Mrs Lowndes .....Glass fronted book cases.
Mr and Mrs S M Edwardes.Silver butter dish and knife.
Mrs Alison Edwardes .....Silver box.
Mr and Mrs Donald Graham.Art Note Tablets.
Mr Justice and Mrs Chandavarkar .....Silver Mango box.
Mr A D Shanks.....Pair of silver salt cellars
Mr and Mrs Mandlik .....Shakespeare's Works in Miniature revolving bookstand.
Mr Justice Scott.....Gold bracelet watch
Mr and Misses MacDonald.Pair of silver bowls
Captain J H Macdonald ...Silver tea spoons and sugar tongs
Mrs Anderson .....Silver Pin cushion
Mr and Mrs Jasper Breeh...Tall Glass Vase
Mr R D Sethna .....Silver box
Mr Rushven Monteath .....Pair of Silver Butter dishes and knives
Mr Weldon.....12 Eggshell China coffee cups
Colonel and Mrs Crimmin..Pair of Pepper Castors
Miss Lowndes.....Gold and Pearl Brooch
Mrs Graham Geary.....Silver Jam jar
Mr and Mrs J Brooks .....Silver Napkin Rings
Mr and Mrs Kemp .....Silver Bowl
Mr Panammal .....Revolving butter dish
Sir Sassoon and Lady David .....Silver Ink Stand
Col Mrs and Miss Turner ...Japanese Doyleys
Mr Tarachund.....Pair of Silver Vases
Mr and Mrs A S A Westropp .....Silver Photograph frame
Commander Black.....Silver Blotting Pad
Mr and Mrs Cusrow Wadia.Four perforated Dessert Dishes
Mr and Mrs Coombs.....Spirit lighter for Cigarettes
Mr and Mrs Motiram Advani .....Oak tray with silver handle
Miss Aston .....Pictures
Mr and Mrs Leslie Porter Do.
Mr and Mrs Narotham Morarjee Goculdas.....Silver bowl
Sirdar Nowrojee Padumjee Silver bowl
Mr and Mrs Arthur Smythies .....Do.
Miss C Aston.....Do.
Miss P Aston.....Do.
Colonel Aston.....Do.
Colonel and Mrs Tritton ...Two silver bowls
Mr and Mrs A Younghusband .....China Vase.
Hon Mr W White .....Do.
Mr and Mrs Hormusjee Vakeel .....Silver Casket and two silver goblets
Mr and Mrs Walrond Bryant .....Pair of silver Baskets
Lady Jehangier .....Gold Matrix Necklace
Mr E G Turner .....Silver Cheroot Cutter
Mr Yoshitaro Hara .....Bronze Jar
Mr and Mrs Ameeroodeen Tyabjee .....Gold Heart Necklace
Portuguese Consul Vicomte de Wrem .....Flowers
French Consul Monsieur Barrot.....Do,
Austrian Hugary Consul Monsieur Wein .....Do.
Belgium Consul Monsieur Maurice Goor .....Do.
Khan Bahadur Kazi Sahib of Poona.....Pair of silver vases

About 20 telegrams of congratulation were received by the bride and bridegroom, one being from the Bishop of Bombay. H. E. Lord Lamington sent flowers, also Mrs. Donald Graham, Mrs. Jardiner Mrs. Quicke, Commander Beauchamp and Mr. Lowndes. The English presents are arriving by next Mail.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

THERE was a meeting of the above Union yesterday evening on the open ground opposite Messrs Treacher & Co., Byculla, where most of the Mission Schools and a large number of friends and well wishers of the Union were present. The Rev. R. MacOmish M. A., presided. The evening's programme opened with a competition in Indian and English sacred singing. The Judges of the Indian music were Messrs M. N. Wagle and P. K. Master, while Mrs. Gough, Mrs. Monteath and Mr. Anderson were Judges of the English music, the prize for which was awarded to the quartette rendering "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Following the competition was the address on the 'Pattern Prayer' deliveredby theRev.R.Burges M. A. who arrived from Jabalpur. The prizes were kindly distributed by Mr. H E E. Procter whom a cordial vote of thanks was accorded. The success of the Union was due much to the energy and zeal of the Rev. S.V. Karmarker, who originated the gathering. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and the assembly disbursed after the distribution of sweets etc. to the children.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, C. I, APRIL 11.

MAJOR SPENCE, the Political Agent in Malwa, left here for Ratlam on the morning of the 8th instant. His Honour will go to Neemuch after a stay of two days at Ratlam. Mr. Holmes, the Assistant Resident in Mewar, went to Banswara on the same day. Pandit Rajkrishonji Sahib, the Dewan, Sailana State, has gone to Jaora for a couple of days. On the 9th, a Dasera Durbar was held in the palace as usual. His Highness Sir Jasvan singji Bahadur was offered Nazars by Sirdars, jagirdars and State officers. After the distribution of attar and pan sopari, the ceremony was over. H. H. Dalipsingji Sahib, the Heir-Apparent and the second Prince Bharatsingji Sahib will both arrive here about the end of this month from the Mayo College at Ajmer, to enjoy the summer vacation. Three days ago, two younger Princes of Banswara passed through here en route to Ajmer, for their education at the Rajkumar College.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 24th February amounted to Rs 1,787, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 679. Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 24th February, were Rs. 12,664, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,757.

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

THE demand for Indian cotton yarn, writes the "Indian Trade Journal," seems to have reached its maximum. The accumulation of stocks in China ports indicates that demand has been slacker for some time in that market; whilst in India, the demand owing to plague and bad crops, is not as good as it was three or four months back. The present time seems therefore appropriate for undertaking a certain enquiry for which the data have now for the first time in history become available.

One of the greatest difficulties attending the analytic study of industries is to discover some reliable statistical test that will afford an indication of prosperity or depression. In respect of trade movements the devising and the application of such a test is a matter of comparative ease; for the returns of imports and exports, and the statistics of railway traffic exhibit the degree in which the commerce of a country is advancing or receding. But the growth of an indigenous industry is much less amenable to analysis. In many cases only a rude guess can be made at the truth; for in countries where manufactures are free from any such taxation as is proportioned to production, there exist no such returns of output as would enable one to estimate the degree in which profit is being derived from its exploitation. In a country such as India—a country in which all material interests are subject to very marked vicissitudes as a consequence of climatic accidents—it is often difficult to say whether a given industry is working to a profit or not, and when this is the case it is peculiarly desirable that some statistical test should, if possible, be devised. Fortunately in this country such returns of production as are made under the Cotton Duties Act enable us to ascertain the amount of production with virtual correctness and it might be contended that the presence of a consistent increase in production over a series of years would in itself furnish clear indication of prosperity. But such an increase of output is sometimes due to additions to plant; and while these additions no doubt are commonly induced by prosperity, they are not necessarily concomitant of it. They may on the contrary very well appear simultaneously with over-production and consequent low prices and loss. When these consequences appear, existing machinery is worked less continuously and the production in relation to that machinery declines.

This is the test we have essayed to apply to the Indian cotton spinning industry with a view to ascertaining which have been its periods of greatest success and depression; and in this country we possess fairly accurate data about both the factors we require for our comparison—on the one hand the number of spindles in position and on the other the quantity of yarn spun. Unfortunately we cannot ascertain what is the number of spindles actually running or what is the average number of hours in the working day; and before we can deduce from the results of our calculation any definite conclusion as to whether the industry is being worked to a profit or not it is necessary to form an estimate of what is the actual maximum working capacity of modern spinning machinery under the labour conditions existing in India. Fortunately the exceptional activity that has prevailed through the industry during the past twelve months, the heavy demand in all directions, and the large profits known to have been made, enable us to say that for many months every available spindle in India was working to its utmost capacity. All that remains therefore is to constitute an exact return of the spindles, and to compare their numbers with the poundage of yarn turned out.

The period of greatest activity began with the month of April 1905, and the present calculation is based on the nine months ending December last.

The number of spindles in position at the time of preparation of the last available returns was as follows:—

British India	...	...	4,912,383
Native States	...	...	216,750
All India	...	...	5,129,133

Additions have been made continuously in the meantime, but not to an extent sufficient to vitiate our investigation seriously.

During the nine months April to December 1905, the poundage of yarn spun has been as follows:—

British India.....	lbs.	493,510,000
All India.....	,,	512,885,891

British India, therefore, produced in the nine months some 100·40 lbs. per spindle, equal to 133·95 lbs. per annum, or a monthly average of 11·16 lbs. But the period includes several months in which the activity declined considerably; and since our purpose is to ascertain the maximum productive capacity, we take the period May to September (five months) when virtually every available spindle was running perhaps rather beyond the staying power of the hands. In fact the congestion since that time has undoubtedly been due in part to spontaneous shortening of the hours of labour. The production in British India in these five months was 57·91 lbs. per spindle, which is equal to an annual production of 133 1-4 lbs. per spindle or a monthly average of 11·6 lbs. For British India this may probably be taken as a normal maximum output, for although in the single month of August the returns of production indicated an output of 11·79 lbs., this is in contrast with only 11·39 in July. In the same five months the production in all India represented about 11·5 lbs. per mensem or a yearly total of 138 lbs. per spindle.

Seeing that the statistics from certain Native States, and more particularly those relating to earlier years, exhibit sundry features, that create a doubt as to their accuracy, it is plain that the further examination of this question should be confined to the figures relating to British India. The following table shows for each year since the institution of the Cotton Duties Act the total production of yarn in British India, the number of spindles then in position and the average production per spindle found on comparison of these two data. A fourth column is added giving for each year the percentage ratio of the actual spindle output for that year to the assumed maximum productive capacity (138·25 lbs.). This figure being taken as 100. A fifth column gives for each calendar year the market value of the ordinary shares of mills. The number of mills included in this calculation varies from 51 to 65. This value is stated in percentages of the face value of such shares and is founded on the means of two quotations taken for each mill in April and in October, respectively. A sixth column gives the rate of dividend paid in each calendar year on the face value of the ordinary shares, while a seventh adds as an index of India's general development, the percentage value of her total seaborne trade in each year of the same period, the average of the five years ending 1894-95 being taken as 100.

Average production per Spindle in British India,

Years	Total production in British India	Total number of spindles in British India	Average production per spindle	Ratio of actual production to capacity a	Market value of shares Percentage of face value b	Dividend paid on ordinary shares
	lbs.		lbs	p cent	p ct	p ct
1895-96	43(472001	36 8360	115·3	86·29	104	6·1
1896-97	41019(403	3761292	111·45	80·61	115	7·2
1897-98	45355934s	3987318	113·77	82·29	112	8·7
1898-99	50263(264	4264416	118·14	85·45	102	7·3
1899-00	50(8·7105	4393838	110·9	80·22	81	6·5
1900-01	54277547	4632855	73·52	53·17	81	6·2
1901-02	5(000484s	4727055	118·47	85·69	74	6·3
1902-03	555·12040	87(348	114·52	82·83	69	5
1903- 4	55419(792	4899706	113·32	82·11	67	4·8
1904-05	555 844s	4912382	113·17	81·81	62	5
1905 06 ... (10 months)	547842123	4912382	153·82c	99·7 c	100	6·7

a Share values and dividends for calendar years ranging from 1895 to 1905
b Maximum productive capacity of 133·25 lbs per annum being taken as 100
c Equated to 12 months

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 16TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular, showing a brisk rise in Upper Sind and a brisk fall in the Punjab and at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Jhansi.

Winds are variable in direction and the forge has been strong at Jamnagar and fresh to light over the rest of the country.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Bangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bellary, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, and the minimum 5° to 8° at Agra Jhansi, Bijapur, Bellary and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Cuddapah and the lowest 62° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded at Bombay, Mormugao, Mangalore and Cochin.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE.

VIEWS OF LORD MILNER AND MR. LYTTELTON.

LORD MILNER and Mr. Lyttelton both contribute articles on South African problems to the March number of the "National Review." Lord Milner's article is entitled Great Britain and South Africa, and its main argument is concerned with an attempt to prove that it is an entirely imaginary picture which represents the British party in South Africa, as a capitalist party, and that British policy since the war has neither been dictated by the mine owners nor ever conducted in the interest of that particular class. Lord Milner asserts that the British element in South Africa, is being alienated by the indifference or misconception of the British people. Can we expect them to continue to feel attachment to us, if we seem to set no store by that attachment? And the most striking instance of misconception, according to Lord Milner, is the attitude of the British people to the question of Chinese labour.

What impresses me most about the raging controversy over Chinese labour is not so much the misunderstanding of the economic aspects of the problem as the extraordinary disregard of its social and political importance. Speaker after speaker dwells upon the iniquities or the woes of mine-owners or shareholders. But how about the man in the street? How about the bulk of our fellow-countrymen in South Africa? You may reckon by thousands the people whose very livelihood is at stake. "You may reckon by hundreds of thousands those whose prosperity is materially affected. Nothing could possibly produce a worse effect upon South Africa, nothing could do more to alienate our friends, and give new courage to our enemies, than the levity with which such vital interests are tossed about, and decisions of profound importance taken and changed, and changed again, in obedience to the shifting winds of British party politics. Such levity would be felt to be intolerable if the true character of the issue were fully realized. If public opinion in the country had not been poisoned by the wild talk about the machinations of capitalists and Randlords and about the subservience of British policy to their evil and crafty designs.

Lord Milner concludes with the statement that he urgently demands an inquiry, to the result of which he looks forward with confidence, but that it is unjustly withheld.

At present things are in a very topsy-turvy state as regards information about South Africa. It is the accused, the abused, who are courting, and clamouring for inquiry. It is the accusers who are withholding it. As a humble member of the former class, I look forward with confidence to the ultimate verdict of history. But I own that I look forward with alarm to the irreparable mischief which may be done before that verdict is recorded.

Mr. Lyttelton, in his article the Government and South Africa, accuses Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues of having adopted a course which will, he declares, be fatal to British ascendancy in South Africa, without having taken any steps to inform themselves of the real situation there.

Contrary to the advice of the late High Commissioner, they uproot without a trial the Constitution set up by his Majesty's Letters Patent, disregard the Treaty of Vereeniging and the pledges of Mr. Chamberlain, brush aside every Colonial precedent in the Empire, and within three weeks of taking office commit themselves to a policy which in the Orange River Colony, will inevitably pass power almost without check into the hands of the Boers, and in the Transvaal will have results as to which the Prime Minister has pitifully confessed his woeful lack of information."

To sum up the position as regards Chinese labour in this way:—

The conclusion of the matter may now be stated. Three courses are open to the Government; (1) To leave the matter as promised to the people of the Transvaal; (2) to examine, by the aid of a strong Royal Commission, the whole subject of indentured labour in the Empire and the legislature affecting it, both in Crown Colonies and in self-governing Colonies, and deal with it in accordance with the views of the people in this country; (3) leave the subject severely alone, except in the Transvaal, give the people of the Transvaal self-government, and interfere with their treatment of it by Imperial veto.

The first course is wise, and has the merit of having been the policy of the late Government and of the present Ministers. The second, however impracticable, is heroic, and would at least be educative. The third has the merits, and if persisted in must bring disaster on the Government and the country.

OLD ENGLISH CHINA.

THE porcelain collector has endless joys in connexion with his treasures, however ugly or worthless the pieces may be in themselves. Besides the joys of acquisition, ascription, and arrangement, there is the joy, gentle or fierce according to one's nature, of discussing with those of like bent some disputed point of manufacture, decoration, dates or marks inseparable from the pursuit of such a hobby. Conversing thus, before the cases where one's treasures are displayed, it is natural that the talk should not be too painfully systematic, too severely logical; points of far-reaching importance may be lightly glanced at, or even overlooked altogether; while many a trivial matter assumes a momentary importance out of all relation to its real merits.

The best one can say for Mr. Binns is that he has written a book that has something of the inconsequent charm of such a chat between collectors brought face to face with a general collection of English porcelain. There is a certain order and method in the book, but there is no sense of proportion in the treatment, and about most of the chapters there is an air of indefiniteness and unfinish that sends one dissatisfied away.

Considering the long connexion that Mr. Binns and his father had with the present Worcester China Company, it is not surprising that the products of the three earlier Worcester firms should have been treated with the greatest fulness. The productions of the first Worcester Company, say from 1751 to 1780, where of such quality as to demand full notice, but the later productions of Flight and Barr, of Chamberlains, and of Grainger receive more attention than they deserve.

The most glaring want of scale, however, is shown in the treatment of the three factories where Billingsley worked, Pinxton, Nantgarw and Swansea, for they are accorded more space than is given to Bow or Chelsea, and even more than is devoted to Lowestoft, Caughley, Coalport, Spode, Davenport, Minton, and Rockingham combined, while Plymouth and Bristol together receive as much space as Nantgarw alone. This is precisely the way of the collector, and not at all the way of the historian anxious to view his subject as a whole,

THE WORCESTER FACTORIES.

The most satisfactory portion of the book is that dealing with the various Worcester factories, and something has undoubtedly been gained by treating the works of Chamberlain and of Grainger in distinct chapters from that on the parent factory. Mr. Binns has made good use, too, of the unrivalled collection of Worcester porcelain formed by Mr. Dyson-Perrins; of the collection in the museum of the Worcester works; and of his own knowledge of the Worcester methods. His account of the Worcester figures is welcome, especially as he claims no more than may readily be granted; and his temperate account of the somewhat vexed question of the mark formerly ascribed to Thomas Frye, of Bow, is also to the point.

Derby receives a reasonable amount of notice, as do Lowestoft and Longton Hall, but Bow, Chelsea, and Bristol are treated with much less fulness than they deserve. Whole classes of ware produced at these factories are barely mentioned; there is no mention at all of the Bow patterns in white with raised flowers, while the Bow figures are dismissed in a paragraph.

Mr. Binns has had two excellent ideas though both of them need more development than he has given them. One was to give a list of the Chelsea and Derby-Chelsea figures and groups mentioned in the sale catalogues reprinted by Mr. Nightingale and the other to reprint in facsimile four sheets of the old Derby pattern books, together with some notes of the plate patterns and the painters. Mr. Binns might do a real service to the history of English porcelain by completing these researches and publishing the fruits of his labours. It is very surprising, by the way, to find Mr. Binns disfiguring his pages with such workmen's vulgarisms as frett for frit.

The book is profusely illustrated and many of the illustrations are not only excellent but are such as have hot appeared in previous books on the subject. Some of the coloured plates are as near perfection as process will give, as are also many of the black and white plates; those printed in blue monochrome are perhaps the least satisfactory. It is a drawback that the dimensions of the pieces illustrated are not given.

Speaking of marks generally, Mr. Binns seems to attach more importance—at all events he devotes more space—to marks than any other recent writer on the subject, and one fears that is explanations of certain marks may be more useful to the faker or forger than to the collector or the legitimate dealer.

CROP PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

The following in the rainfall summary for the seven days ending on Thursday, the 12th April based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period:—

A condition of low pressure was observable in Baluchistan during last week as a very shallow depression, and in the course of the early days of the week under review it passed over India into Bengal and Assam, becoming stronger as it progressed. It was only, however, on reaching this eastern end of its path that the conditions of humidity necessary for the production of rain were met with and that wet weather resulted from its influence. By the 6th nearly general rain had fallen in the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, but by the 7th it had assumed the character of local showers there, and had not spread into Burma.

With the exception of unsettled weather resulting in rain and snow in the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir from the 6th to the 9th no other definite cause of wide-spread rain appeared during the week, but spasmodic showers fell in Burma, Bengal and the south of the Peninsula.

The following are the chief amounts reported during the two days of rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam:—Chittagong 3 inches, Silchar 2 inches, Narayanganj and Saillong 1 1-2 inches and Gauhati 1 inch. In Kashmir during the first five days of the week Sonemarg reported 2 inches and Dras 1 1-2 inches but no reports have since been received. Of other rainfall the chief is—Silchar 8th to 11th 1·2 inches Cherra Poonjee 10th and 11th 1 inch Sibsagar 12th 1 inch, Dibrugarh 11th and 12th 2 inches Moulmein 7th to 10th 1·1-2 inches and Tavoy 10th 1·2 inch.

In only one subdivision that of Narayanganj has rainfall exceeded its normal value this week.

The maps of temperature relating to the earlier days of the week showed excesses of 4 to 8 degrees over north-west India and equal defects in the north east and in Burma, temperature in the intermediate regions and in the Peninsula being nearly normal. At the week's end, however, the distribution was reversed, and weather, colder than the normal by from 8 to 12 degrees, prevailed in Sind and the North West Frontier Province, and warmer than the normal by about 5 degrees over a large portion of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

BENGAL.

There were very light and scattered showers during the week in Bengal and Bihar, while Orissa and Chota Nagpur were practically free from rain. Harvesting of the spring crops and pressing of sugarcane are approaching completion. Sugarcane planting still continues. Ploughing for the autumn crops is going on. Prospects are on the whole fair. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in six districts and has fallen in one; it continues high in most of the districts of the Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions and also in Hooghly, Howrah, and Muzaffarpur.

UNITED PROVINCES.

No rain fell during the week except in the four Himalayan districts and in Saharanpur, Bijnor, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, and Bulandshahr. Locusts have damaged the crops in Tehri. Harvesting operations have been completed or are nearing completion in several districts in which threshing and winnowing have commenced. Extra crops and sugarcane are being irrigated and weeded and in some districts fields are being ploughed for the autumn crops. Opium is still being gathered and in a few districts weighments have begun. The markets are well supplied but there is scarcity of fodder in parts of Etawad, Etah, Cawnpore, and the four Bundelkhand districts. Prices generally are easier and are still falling in a large number of districts. The total number of persons on relief at the end of the week was 194,000.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The harvesting is still offering sufficient employment in the Cawnpore and Agra Divisions; elsewhere the numbers on relief are rising and are likely to increase. Scarcity of fodder is reported from Banda and Hamirpur. Prices are rising in Jalaun and Agra. There have been a few cases of cholera on a work in Jalaun where the mortality has slightly risen; elsewhere the death rate is normal. The numbers on relief are:—Agra Division—workers 5,090, on gratuitous relief 10,003. Allahabad Division—workers 114,000, on gratuitous relief 65,000 total 194,000.

PUNJAB.

Slight showers fell during the week in the northern and western districts. The price of wheat is rising in Hissar, Rohtak, Ambala and Amritsar; and falling in Gurgaon, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Mianwali. Prices of other food-grains are falling. Harvesting and reaping of spring crops are in progress. Sowings of extra spring crops and of sugarcane, cotton and other autumn crops continue. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good to fair; unirrigated crops are below average in Delhi and fair in Gurgaon. Opium is in average condition in Lahore. Crops have been slightly damaged by hail in Amritsar and by heavy rain in Sialkot. Cattle are still lean in Rohtak and Gurgoan, but their condition is improving. Dry fodder is still scarce in places but green fodder is available everywhere. There are no complaint regarding the canal water-supply.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rohtak—on works 5,502, on gratuitous relief 6,493; total 12,000. The distress is moderate. The decrease on works is due to the spring harvest and to labourers on one tank work having been kept off the work on one day of the week. People are generally resorting freely to the works. There is no wandering or emaciation apparent. The physical condition of the labourers, is generally good. Relief measures are sufficient and the public health is good except for a few cases of plague.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Showers have fallen in all districts during the week. Crops are flourishing but are rather backward for the time of the year as the weather continues damp and cloudy and fine weather is needed. Sowings of autumn and extra spring crops are in progress. Hail has caused some damage to crops in two villages in Peshawar. The water-supply is above normal and there has been some irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is average in Dera Ismail Khan and good elsewhere. Stocks of food-grains and fodder are sufficient, except in the Daman tract of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices are still falling slightly. Prices:—wheat 14 to 18, gram 16 to 21, maize 17 to 21, and bajra 14 to 16 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

There was slight rain during the week in several tahsils. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 12 to 23 and maize 15 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings.

KASHMIR.

The weather during the week was partly bright and partly cloudy with drizzling rain. Prices are stationary.

RAJPUTANA.

Slight rainfall was reported during the week from three districts of Bikaner. Spring crops are being harvested, the estimate of the outturn is 3 to 8 annas in the rupee in Ajmer, 6 annas in Dungarpur, fair in the hill tracts, Partabgarh, Banswara, Jhalawar, Alwar, Dholpur, Marwar, and Jaisalmer, and about normal in Sironi. Scarcity of fodder continues in many places and the condition of cattle is generally poor in these tracts. Prices have fallen in Shahpura and slightly in Dholpur, they are practically steady elsewhere. The spring rain has eased the situation almost every where except in Kotah. The numbers on famine relief are:—Ajmer-Marwara 41,037; in Native States 53,337; on test works:—North Mewar 2,746, Shahpura 30; on gratuitous relief:—North Mowar 474, Shahpura 88, grand total 93,718 or a decrase of 9,474.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer-Merwara—on works 28,869, on gratuitous relief 12,948, total 41,037, or a decrease of 9,230 due to harvesting of the spring crops, Native States:—Marwar;—on works 2,000, on gratuitous relief 1,721, total 4,721, Tonk—on works 1,405 on gratuitous relief 302, total 1,817, Jaipur—on works 13,780, on gratuitous, relief 733, total 14,513, Kishengarh—on works 2,804, on gratuitous relief 2,712, total 5,517, Alwar—on works 2,847, on gratuitous relief 1,400, total 3,947, Eastern States:—on works 6,975, on gratuitous relief 5,072, total 22,047. The numbers have generally fallen except in Jaipur and Dholpur where they show an increase. Princes vary between 10 1-2 in Karauli and 14 1-2 seers per rupee in Alwar. The situations in all affected States has been relieved by the spring rain of the past month and prices are easier. The public health is generally good.

CENTRAL INDIA.

There were slight showers in parts of Gwalior during the week. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. The standing corps are fair in Bhopal, Bagheikhand and Malwa; and normal in parts of Gwalior. The probable outturn is average in Indore and Bagheikhand; normal in Gwalior; fair in Bhopal; and below average in Bundelkhand and Malwa. Serious damage by hail is reported from 30 villages in the Marwar pergana of Gwalior. Agricultural stock is bad in parts of Gwalior and average in Bundelkhand. Pasturage is bad in parts of Gwalior, scarce in north of Bundelkhand, and sufficient in Bhopawar. Prices are falling slightly in Gwalior and Bhopawar, and are high in Indore parts of Bhopal and Bagheikand.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general position is unaltered in Gwalior where the Darbar has issued orders for opening a poor-house at Shopar and constructing another near Gwalior. The spring harvest is giving employment to the people. Prices in Bundelkhand vary from 12 1-4 to 13 3-8 seers per rupee. The numbers on works are as follows:—In Gwalior 54,200, on gratuitous relief 14,000, total 60,000. In Orchha, Datia, Samthar, Baoni, Charkhari, Panna, Bijawar, Ajaigarh, Chhatarpur, Sarila and Jagirs:—on works 31,000, on gratuitous relief, 4,000 total 35,000 grand total 103,000.

BOMBAY.

The standing crops are generlly in good condition except in Larkana were slight damage was caused by insects and recent rain. Water in irrigation canals, tanks, and wells is giving out. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops and preparation of lands for autumn sowings continue. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat, Baroda, Palanpur, and Mahi Kantha. The supply of drinking water is deficient and is being made good from Government grants and takavi advances. Cattle continue to deteriorate in affected districts and imported grass generally finds ready sale. The price of local fodder continues two to three times above the normal. Agricultural stock is sufficient surplus cattle are being sold off at low prices. Imports of grain are active and stocks with merchants adequate. The prices of staple food-grains in the Deccan are 40 to 105 per cent. in the Karnatak 45 to 95 per cents in Gujarat 40 to 70 per cent. and in the Konkan 15 to 40 per cent above the normal. The numbers on test works on the last day of week ending 31st March were:—Poona 274, Sholapur 125, Bijapur 448, Belgaum 327, Dharwar 84, Phaltan 105, total 1,383. Distress is increasing but is not acute yet. The physical condition of the labourers is good and they find considerable employment in fields and on Local Boards and Government irrigation and private works organised by help of takavi grants. The condition of relief workers is fair to good relief measures are sufficient. The numbers on relief are increasing owing to return of emigrants. There is no famine wandering observed and the condition of the people in general is good. Relief works are in progress in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum districts and the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country States. The numbers on relief in British districts are:—Deccan—on works 9,935, on gratuitous relief 20,808, total 30,793, Karnatak—on works 9,075, on gratuitous relief 14,218, total 23,293. Native States:—on works 3,005, on gratuitous relief 2,242, total 5,827.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Mrs Ramsay Macdonald rejoices that as a M. P.'s wife she can get as many Bluebooks and Parliamentary papers as she likes without having to pay for them. I am rather afraid, however, she says, that they may encroach and turn us out of house and home. But at present there is room for them and for the children and the toys as well, and they all live amicably together in our flat; whilst the children find the discarded Parliamentary papers excellent playthings, and shape them into wonderful boats and houses and animals.

A member of a club—an Irish member—says the "Tatler," possessed a cheque drawn in his favour for ten guineas. On asking the waiter at his club to cash it he was informed that £10 was the maximum sum for which a cheque could be cashed. After deep thought he tried to get out of the difficulty in this way. He produced a half-sovereign and handed it to the waiter, saying. Take this half-sovereign up to the secretary and bring me back my ten guineas. Then we shall be quits.

Lord Carrington told the deputation that waited upon him with reference to the dog regulations now in force that it was the animals ladies wanted to bring into England from the Continent which gave most of the trouble. He knew some ladies who smuggled their pet dogs into the country in their muffs and in other ways. There were nineteen million women in England, and two million women kept dogs.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Cyril Davenport's lecture at the Society of Arts on the Royal Arms, Mr. William Lindsay, K.C., Windsor Herald, mentioned, as showing the accuracy of heraldry, that, as in the case of husband and wife, the arms of England and Scotland were impaled instead of being quartered on the indissoluble union of the two countries under the title of Great Britain.

An amusing incident relating to the King is described in the Chronicle. His Majesty left Biarritz by motor for the village of Cambo, and stopped at a small hotel. Delighted at not being known the King ordered refreshments for himself and companion in a private room where they were served by a smart Basque servant with whom the King conversed freely. Said his Majesty A pretty girl like you is bound to have a sweetheart? No, monsieur, was the reply. What No sweetheart? The young men of this country must be hard to please. I don't know, monsieur. Ah, well, I promise you I'll send you a good fellow from my country. Thank you kindly monsieur said the servant demurely in leaving. King Edward promised that he would come back soon. As revoir monsieur, said the young woman smilingly as she shook hands with his Majesty.

A very pretty story, says M.A.P., is being told of the Queen who a short time ago consented to be godmother to a little daughter of one of her neighbours and friends at Sandringham. After the ceremony was over, the Queen asked that she might be taken to the new baby's nursery. Upon arriving there she walked to the big window, and, taking a diamond ring from her finger, wrote on the glass, "May God's blessing rest on this house and all in it."

A communication from the new Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways is on letterpaper, which is evidently a legacy from the Royal Commission on London Traffic, for the words London Traffic are scored out, and Canals and Waterways has been substituted. The telegram and postal address and the telephone number have been likewise altered.

Mr. Toole was once travelling by a slow train, which stopped for a long time at Bury St. Edmunds. At last he asked to see the stationmaster. When that official arrived Mr. Toole inquired if the funeral was quite over. What funeral said the stationmaster. Why, St Edmund's—aren you burying him? If not, why have we been waiting so long.

A dream he had several nights in succession so impressed the driver of a Louisville and Nashville train that he asked three weeks ago to be excused from work for the remainder of the month. Three or four days later the train was wrecked, and the driver's substitute was killed.

A lady in Paris who brought an action against the owner of a motor-car which splashed her clothes with mud has been awarded damages says the Express correspondent. The judge ruled that pedestrians had a right to be protected from mud.

A valuable deer, presented by the Druid Hill Park Zoological Society, Baltimore, to the Wilmington Zoological Gardens, has committed suicide in its new home. It was seen to butt its head violently against a strong fence twice, and on the second occasion fell dead, its neck broken. It is supposed that the animal was grieving its lot for quarters.

Plays and posters are censored: why not epitaphs too? Buckingham finds it expedient, apparently, to keep a watchful eye upon the testimonials to its dead, and will have none placed upon a tombstone which has not first been approved by the burial board. Only quotations from the Bible or from standard authors are tolerated. Familiar quotations, it is safe to say, will slip in, unchallenged, accredited to sources quite different from those to which they belong. Three of the commonest tombstone inscriptions are in the midst of life we are in death. His end was peace. He tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. Each of these will pass the Buckingham Burial Board, or any other, as taken from the Scriptures. The sentiment of each is unexceptionable, comforting, consolatory; but none comes from the Bible.

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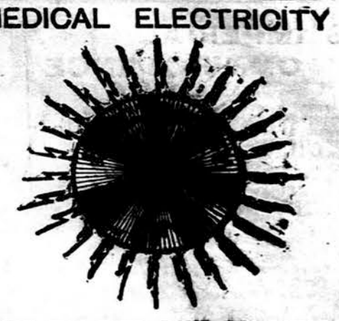

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GYA:

12TH SEPTEMBER 1905.

DR. A. T. SAN

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE finding of a blue topaz in Rhodesia is an interesting discovery. It is not, however, as has been stated in the papers, a new gem. For although the normal colour of the topaz is yellow, a blue variety is by no means uncommon. The Siberian stones, for example, have a bluish tinge, while those from the Highlands of Scotland are of a sky-blue colour. Blue topazes, again, occur in the granite of the Mourne Mountains in Ireland. The colour of a topaz, in fact, as of other precious stones, depends on the presence of some accidental impurity in the purest varieties are colourless. These are found in Brazil, and are termed Gouttes d'Eau. When cut in facets they closely resemble diamonds in lustre and brilliancy.

In a similar way the clear crystalline form of corundum (oxide of aluminium) when red is known as the ruby, when blue it is the sapphire, and when yellow the Oriental topaz. This is distinguished from the true topaz by its greater hardness. Another stone sometimes known as topaz is a yellow variety of quartz. The true topaz is to be distinguished from these by its hardness, which is intermediate between that of quartz and corundum, and by the fact that it is composed of aluminium, silicon, and fluorine.

The pink topaz of the jeweller is probably always an artificial product as regard its colour. In 1750, a Parisian jeweller, Dancelle, discovered that the yellow Brazilian topaz when moderately heated acquired a rose-pink colour. The stone is wrapped in German tinder, which is then ignited. The resulting "burnt topaz" is sometimes known as "Brazilian ruby." So the blue topaz is sometimes known as "Brazilian sapphire." A pale green topaz is known as "aquamarine," a name which rightly belongs to the sea-green beryl. The Maxwell Square topaz, weighing 308 carats, is said to be the largest cut topaz known.

Probably the finest collection of the remains of that remarkable reptile the Iguanodon in the world is that in the Royal Museum of Natural History, Brussels. So great is the number of specimens that a special gallery in the Museum has been set apart for their display. The iguanodon, a huge herbivorous reptile, which habitually walked upright on its hind legs, was first found in the Wealden of Tilegate Forest in Sussex by Dr. Mantell. To speak more correctly, the remains were first found by Mrs. Mantell, and afterwards named and described by Dr. Mantell—the name Iguanodon being given on account of the resemblance of the teeth to those of the little American lizard, the iguana.

The Wealden rocks near Mons, in Belgium occupy remarkable position, and the remains of of iguanodon in them were discovered in a interesting way. These Wealden strata, in fact, fill up a subterranean valley in the Coal Measures of Hainaut some 800 feet in depth, and running east and west. This valley has branching out from it at right angles into the surrounding coal measures deep, narrow gorges, also filled up with Wealden strata. In driving a gallery in the colliery of Bernissart, at a depth of 1,050 feet, the miners came to what they would call a fault—the coal seams came to an end, and the rocks were replaced by others of a different character, seams of flue sand and clay.

It was one of these old ravines filled up with the much younger rocks of the Wealded. In these sands and clays the remains of iguanodon were found. In some cases the bones of the skeleton were all in place, showing that the animals had been entombed entire. These remains were carefully collected, and in three years 29 skeletons of iguanodon, besides crocodiles, tortoises, a salamander, and many fishes and plants, were obtained. The bones, being fragile, were covered with plaster as they were laid bare. The study and restoration of these bones was undertaken by Dollo and Boulanger, and they are now set up in their special gallery in the Brussels Museum. The species was named Iguanodon Bernissartiensis, after the colliery of Bernissart, where it was discovered. It thus commemorates the immense service which mining may render the science of geology.

The Medusæ of Lake Tanganyika are not the only jelly-fish found in fresh water. These have been discovered also in Victoria Nyanza, and in the Niger. Another species occurs in the Trinidad Lagoon. But the first jelly-fish found in fresh water occurred, strange to say, in the "Victoria Regia" tank in Regent's Park. The recent death of Mr. William Sowerby, grandson of the famous illustrator of "English Botany" and "British Conchology," recalls this interesting discovery. For it was while secretary of the Royal Botanic Society that Mr. Sowerby made the interesting observation. The original home of this jelly-fish has never been ascertained, but it is interesting to note that after having disappeared for many years it turned up again in 1901, in the water-lily tank at Lyons. It is not probable it should be sought for in the haunts of the great water-lily, Victoria Regina, namely in the lakes of Guiana and Paraguay.

In the "Physikalische Zeitschrift" Elster and Geitel point out that rock salt acts as an efficient screen against radium radiations. In considerable thickness it even absorbs the very penetrative Y-rays. Its own radioactivity, again, is very slight. The authors have tested the efficiency of rock-salt as a screen against radium emanations in a salt mine near Wolfenbuttel, and found that the rate of dissipation was reduced 23 per cent. It is interesting to note that while rock-salt is thus shown to be impervious to radiations from radium, it is almost the only substance which allows heat rays to pass through it.

It is suggested that the residue which remains after a certain amount of radiation has taken place from radium may be lead. The facts on which this suggestion is made are as follow. The B-rays from radium are considered to be atoms of helium, N-rays the atomic weight of radium 225, and after an atom of helium, atomic weight 4, has been shot off it may be supposed that a substance with atomic weight 221 remains. This has been identified with what is known as the "radium emanation." When another atom of helium is shot off subtance with atomic weight 217, which Rutherford calls radium A, is left. This is the solid matter deposited as a film, and which is the cause of the departed radio-activity.

Proceeding in this way, Rutherford has recognised radium B, radium C, and so on, down to radium G, the successive stages in the breaking up of radium. Radium F is considered to be identical with polonium an element discovered by Mdme. Curie in uranium ore. But every change from one of these forms of radium to another does not imply the loss of an atom of helium. In fact, up to radium G, only 5 atoms have been expelled. This leaves a substance of atomic weight 205. Now, since the atomic weight of radium is not very certainly fixed at 225, it is thought that this 205 is sufficiently near 207, the atomic weight of lead, to justify the suggestion that radium G is this metal.

In the note in last week's Echoes on the partiality of taste for nemophila, this annual was erroneously spelt nemophylla.

As to the birth-rate, opinions differ, for whilst many deplore its fall on the grounds that it presages national decadence, others welcome it on the grounds that it tends to lessen poverty and overcrowding; as to the fate of those born it might be thought there could be no two opinions. This abominable scandal—the infantile mortality—must be dealt with. Curiously enough, there is one argument which, not without a certain very intelligible unfacedness, may be heard urging the contrary. So long ago, a speaker at a scientific meeting suggested that the infantile mortality is, shall we say, a wiseprovision of nature in that it tends to check the disproportionate multiplication of the classes which, on the average are supposed to yield less quality than the classes above them to coming generations. This, however, is surely an impossible proposition. It is a most egregious case of tackling a problem at the wrong end to suggest that this incessant holocaust must be regarded as natural and welcome. There are surely other means of correcting the disproportion which is feared, and I will not insult the reader by enumerating them.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Godhra Railway for the week ending 24th February, 1906, amounted to Rs. 5,022, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 160. Total earnings from 1st January to 24th February, were Rs. 9,333, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,021.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 24th February, 1906, amounted to Rs. 30,137, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 8,324. Total earnings from 1st January to 24th February, were Rs. 1,06,439, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,58,130.

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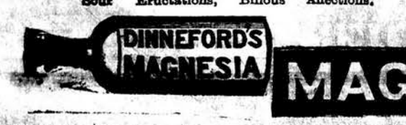

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Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.

Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.

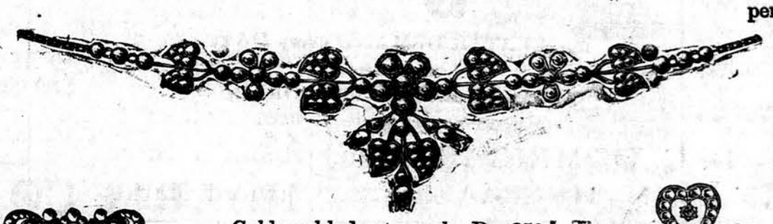
Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175.

Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

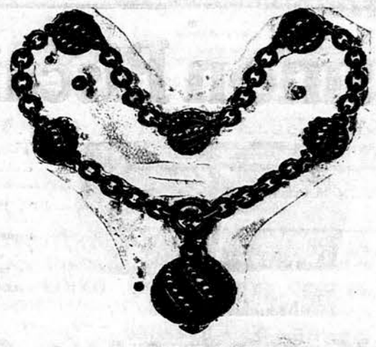
Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.



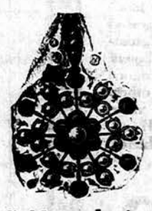
Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.



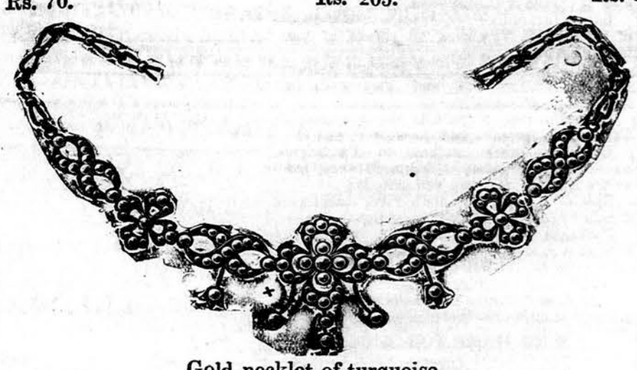
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135

Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

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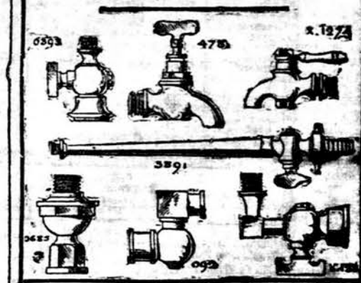

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